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Tax of 16.5 P. C. Talked; British Raid Libyan Area; Parole Report Indorsed

The World's Day—April 23, 1941

In Washington: Heavy Tax Due on Low Incomes

A system of greatly increased income taxes, providing a levy of 16.5 per cent on the lowest tax brackets, was disclosed as part of a Treasury program for raising $3,600,000,000 in new revenue. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt told his press conference that the war would not be won by any single battle but by maintaining England as the defender of democracy abroad. He said he was confident England's defense "will be kept going." [Page 1.]

Attorney General Jackson, disclosing that a Nazi aviator who fled Canada to the United States, had jumped bond and fled to Peru, ordered that henceforth escaped prisoners of war be turned back at U. S. borders. [Page 2.]

Secretary Morgenthau requested Congress to empower all Government agencies to make contracts without advertising for competitive bids when it is in the interest of national defense. At present, only War and Navy Departments have such authority.

The Labor Department certified to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board a strike at the American Car & Foundry Company's Buffalo, N. Y., plant which has orders from Britain for shells.

The Senate Defense Investigating Committee before hearing Brig. Gen. Harry L. Twaddle, Acting Chief of Operations and Training, testify asked John L. Lewis and representatives of North and South operators of coal mines to appear before it Friday unless the mines had reopened. [Page 7.]

President Roosevelt asked Congress for $2,770,000 to pay for mobilization of the Coast Guard Reserve to man approximately 270 privately-owned boats to be taken under the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act.

Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts announced in the House that action had been postponed until next week on the Vinson bill to require a "cooling-off" period before defense strikes and to "freeze" existing closed-shop agreements.

New York (AP)—Seventeen airlines were honored by the National Safety Council for their safety records, the top award going to American Airlines, Inc., as "the first air transport company to operate 1,000,000,000 passenger miles without a fatality to passenger or crew."

In Africa: British Fliers Raid Towns in Libya

Operations in North Africa were apparently limited to air activity with the British claiming heavy raids on Bengasi and Barce, and the shooting down of four Axis planes over British-held Tobruk. [Page 5.]

New England: Parole Ex-Chairman Backs Report

Ralph O. Robart, former Parole Chairman who resigned following the report of the Special Commission on Pardons and Parole, supported Commission's findings at State House hearing. [Page 11.]

All forest fires in Massachusetts and New Hampshire were reported extinguished today after three days of blazes. [Page 11.]

Massachusetts Democrats in Washington aroused by plan of Republican Bay State Legislature to alter congressional districts.

New England's coal situation seen as "comfortable, though pinched in places," as negotiations are resumed for strike settlement. [Page 11.]

The Boston Transcript, a continuous newspaper for 111 years, announced suspension of publication April 30. [Page 1.]

Air: 1,000 U. S., Canadian Planes Sent RAF

American and Canadian aircraft handed over to the RAF now totals 1,000, Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Aircraft Production, announced. [Page 4.]

German warplanes subjected the British naval base of Plymouth to its second successive night of sustained assaults. Heavy damage and casualties were reported, while emergency feeding centers were supplied by special convoys of food rushed to the devastated areas. [Page 4.]

Torpedo sinking of the 16,644-ton British armed merchant cruiser H. M. S. Rajputana, was acknowledged by the Admiralty.

At sea Germany claimed the sinking of four British merchantmen totaling 11,000 tons during the night around England.

Diplomatic: Berlin Silent on Relations With Turks

Berlin (AP)—Authorized sources revealed at last today that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, now is in Germany, but they declined to say anything about the status of Turkish-German relations.

Moscow (AP)—Joseph Stalin made his first public speech in more than two years. [Page 7.]

Berlin (AP)—A London report that Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's deputy, had gone on a special mission to Spain was categorically denied.

London (AP)—The Commons were told that efforts for Dominion status could not be permitted to disrupt the unity of India. [Page 6.]

Palm Beach, Fla. (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, ending a five-day business visit to this winter resort, departed in a private plane today for Nassau, where the Duke is Governor of the Bahamas.

Orient: Japan Denies Warships Near Thai Waters

Bangkok, Thailand (AP)—Rear Admiral Maida, chief of the third section of the Japanese Naval Staff, denied emphatically today rumors that Japanese warships were in or around Thai waters.

San Francisco (AP)—Col. Chiang Kee-yen, leader of the China Air Force, said here that his airmen shoot down an average of 40 Japanese airplanes each month.

Tokyo (AP)—The Tokyo Times Advertiser, controlled by the Japanese Foreign Office, declared editorially today that future relations between Japan and the United States would seem to be in the hands of Washington—that Japan had gone as far as it could to restore original conditions.

In Balkans: Slav King Sets Up Government in Exile

King Peter of Yugoslavia, and his Government, were stated by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in London to have established headquarters in the Middle East.

Greek monarch, George II, and his Government, moved to Crete, where the Greek headquarters will be for the present. [Page 1.]

Greek army in Epirus, estimated at 250,000, capitulated to the Axis forces, without consulting the Government, according to King George. This army had been isolated from the rest of the Allies.

Germans claimed to have forced their way through Thermopylae and to be pressing on toward Athens and the Gulf of Corinth.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, April 23, 1941

Boston and New England News	11-13	News About Antiques	2
Daily Features Page	21	Radio Timetable	14
Editorials	22	Sports Pages	14-15
Entertainment Timetable	16	The Home Forum	10
Financial Pages	17-19	Undisturbed [With Russian Translation]	
Intimate Message From Washington	3	Today's Woman	8-9
Local Arts and Theater Page	16	Weather	11
New Hampshire Letter	13		

Clocks Skip Hour On Saturday Night

Daylight saving time for Massachusetts and other New England States starts this week end.

Clocks should be advanced one hour Saturday night, April 26. Daylight Time officially becomes effective at 2 a. m. Sunday and will last through the last Sunday in September.

In New England, Daylight Time is legalized in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, is observed in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine, and is gaining in use in Vermont.

Transcript Puts Future Up to Boston

The Boston Transcript today placed its future in the hands of the community.

Unless Boston can "produce any prompt sound alternative," its publisher, Richard N. Johnson, announced today, "next Wednesday, April 30, we will publish the last Boston Evening Transcript."

The owners of the paper, Mr. Johnson said, can do no more. Advertising has declined since the onset of the depression. It was necessary to increase the price of the paper to five cents, and "this price in the sharply competitive two-cent Boston field had failed to produce the necessary revenue to continue."

"Customarily," said Mr. Johnson's editorial on the Transcript's front page today, "when newspaper publication is discontinued, the public is not notified in advance. We feel, however, that a newspaper is a public trustee. As such it should report to the public as well as to its stockholders. Our readers and the community should be given the same opportunity as its owners to produce any prompt sound alternative to discontinuance of publication."

Announcement of the suspension of publication foreshadowed the end of a newspaper famous throughout the world. During the late 19th century and the first decades of the 20th the Transcript and Boston were synonymous in the minds of many.

The Transcript became as famous as any of the Boston landmarks—Faneuil Hall or the Tea Party.

Unless financial assistance is forthcoming the paper will now become another Boston legend.

The Transcript was the spokesman for Boston during its long intellectual reign as the Athens of America, and became one of the last New England papers to abandon certain old and respected traditions of journalism.

For decades the paper contained the best columns in American journalism in its special fields of literary and dramatic criticism, art, politics, editorials, antiques and its famous genealogical page.

Gained Reputation

By its special and accomplished treatment of these fields the Transcript established a reputation for authority that has sustained it to the present. But the onrush of modern, high-speed journalism with box-car type

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

Expediency Controls Nazi War Accounts

High Command perverts truth if useful military purpose is served—More answers.

'Inside the War'

By Joseph C. Harsch
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States

A number of penetrating questions have been asked by readers of The Christian Science Monitor who have sent in inquiries growing out of the articles on Germany in the "Inside the War" series.

The effort to answer them touches some of the deepest currents in the German scene today.

Communiqués

Question: Are communiqués of the German High Command falsified? If so why?

R. W. Mills
El Monte, California

Answer: One must distinguish between different types of information in the German High Command communiqués.

When they report physical advances on land by their troops they apparently stick rigidly to the facts. Military experts who have checked their reports of land operations during the campaign in Holland, Belgium and France after the event have found that they told the truth with rigid, painstaking and often conservative accuracy. It must be remembered that all during that campaign they were advancing and had nothing to conceal. This does not necessarily mean that they would be equally accurate in concealing reverses if any military purpose were served by concealment. Communiqués of any military force are subjected by that force to considerations of military interest. They would obviously never hesitate to withold or change facts if by so doing they could withold valuable information from the enemy, or confuse him. Any military command would do the same thing, if it is a competent command.

I personally doubt that the German reports give the truth when recording German casualties. No Command likes to admit heavy casualties. It is bad for civilian morale at home, as well as for morale in the services. German loss of life has probably been higher than admitted.

German claims of damage to British naval vessels have been demonstrated false. There was one time when if German claims in the previous period of several months had been true every single battleship, aircraft carrier and cruiser in the British Fleet would have either been at the bottom of the sea or in dock for repairs. Such

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Greek Army in Epirus Quits; King Flees to Island of Crete; President Weighs War Effort

Assures London that U. S. will increase aid until Nazi conquest is turned back.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—New measures to strengthen Great Britain's huge war effort at the most decisive points were under consideration by President Roosevelt and high defense officials today.

The President's latest act is to give London a further and confident assurance that the United States will continue and will increase its aid until the march of Nazi conquest is turned back.

While waiting, for reasons of strategy and timing, to make a final choice of methods through which America will cast its weight still more powerfully on the scales of the war, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed with significant candor that the United States is committed unswervingly to a British victory as vital to American security and will not be swayed from its course by temporary reverses in battle.

Implementing anew its lend-lease program, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced that the United States is delivering about 20 small, fast torpedo boats to Britain and is working out a mutual small-craft construction program with Canada to hasten allotment of additional boats to the British.

These new transferred ships are taken from the 28 speedy, efficient motor torpedo boats built for the United States Navy. The boats, none of which have yet gone across, will be valuable anti-invasion weapons in the narrow waters of the English Channel.

Canada May Build Ships

At the same time, the Secretary said that it was quite possible that Canada would build small naval craft on American orders and that these boats would go to Britain under the lend-lease agreement.

"Construction of these boats in Canada would relieve some of the pressure on shipbuilders in this country," he said, adding that "the boats would necessarily be small."

He said that final decision had not yet been reached on the Canadian-American small craft construction program and that the vessels probably would be of the corvette type, about 165 feet long.

Mr. Knox explained that the small craft assigned to Britain either are at docks ready to be shipped in cargo vessels or already have been placed in British hands.

He said that as the result of conversations with Angus MacDonald, Canadian Naval Minister, and of discussions between President Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Cana-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Arrows show main points of German advance toward Athens and the Gulf of Corinth, in Greece, as well as the island of Samothrace, near the Turkish coast, which Germans are reported to have occupied, and Lemnos, which the Germans are said to have attacked.

British Effort in Greece Granted Public Support

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23 — Whatever may be the ultimate verdict on the British Cabinet's decision to risk Imperial troops in an unequal struggle to save Greece from the Nazis, history's censure would have been far more severe if Britain had not gone to the aid of its gallant ally.

That unquestionably is the decision of practically all sections of the British community emerging out of the uneasy political situation which has been growing for some days as a result of serious military news from the Greek front.

Tension here has been aggravated by the exasperating loss to the Germans of newly won Cyrenaica, and a realization of the unfortunate effect of these fresh British reverses on the world generally and American opinion in particular.

But within the past 24 hours there has been a decided clarifying of British thought on the latest unfavorable phase of war which will help tide over what is admittedly a very bad period.

It was started in Commons yesterday by Prime Minister Winston Churchill who bluntly refused at this indefinite stage of the Balkan conflict to accede to requests for a parliamentary debate on the situation or for a full statement on Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's recent diplomatic sorties in that sphere.

Praise for Public

Asked whether he was aware of public uneasiness over the war situation, Mr. Churchill drew a cheer from Commons by replying: "The public are showing all those qualities of stability and phlegm when things aren't going well that have made us what we are and have carried us thus far."

Then Mr. Robert G. Menzies, Australian Premier now in London to attain the closest co-operation with the British War Cabinet, issued a statement calling on the Australian people to stand firm and clearly designed to check a political crisis reported to be growing there. He declared: "Debates and recriminations about strategic decisions and tactical dispositions the results of which are still literally being fought out can do no good at present."

Asserting that the difficulties of the Greek campaign always were understood by the British, Australian, and New Zealand Governments, Mr. Menzies said. "But it was felt that it was unthinkable that Greece, which had fought so valiantly against the Italians and which was prepared to withstand the onset of Germany through Bulgaria, should be left unassisted. . . . You cannot judge international action in war solely according to military rules."

And over the short-wave radio from Australia later I heard the voice of an Australian commentator reaffirming this view. It was indeed encouraging, no matter how deep may be the Australian political rift, to hear moral obligations being fairly balanced with military considerations in that faraway continent whose anxiety over the perilous position of its finest sons, desperately resisting a German drive to push them into the Aegean Sea, is fully understood in Britain.

Pessimism in America

Considerable concern has been prevalent in political circles of London at a reported wave of pessimism in the United States encouraging the "keep-America-out-of-war" elements to renewed activity.

It is realized here how adept Axis propaganda experts have been lately in exploiting Allied military and diplomatic reverses. For this reason impatience has increased over the glaring shortcomings of British and Allied news services. This impatience has been mollified to some extent by a Churchill statement in Commons April 22 that even the War Cabinet had not been fully informed regarding the extremely complicated Balkan operations.

The Prime Minister added that he had requested more complete reports. The view persists here, however, that the Allies must hasten to make up a big leeway in matching Axis propaganda methods.

Encouragement is derived here, however, from President Roosevelt's statement to his Washington press conference that the war will not be won by isolated military incidents, such as the Greece campaign, but by keeping Britain going as an existing defender of democracy.

While some sections of British opinion voice anxiety lest Washington emulate so many other governments in being too late in learning the lesson of Nazi blitzkrieg technique, a more prevalent view, based on unshakable confidence in an ultimate Allied victory, is that America is in real earnest in its determination not to let the Allied cause wilt. There-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

To Think

By H. A. Overstreet
Author and Professor Emeritus, College of the City of New York

The American who cares about freedom will have to discipline his mind to a new way of thinking. He will have to pass beyond his easy, confident localism and learn to think in world terms.

This will be a much harder way for him to think, for the world patterns are still unformed.

The day for provincial Americanism is past.

From "Our Free Minds." W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., Publishers

Capital Today: A Kaleidoscope

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Shirt-sleeved President Roosevelt leaned back in the swivel chair behind his big, flat-topped desk and ruffled the long hair at the back of his head with his right hand while a group of 100 or more correspondents from all over the Nation waited expectantly.

The question that had just been asked was whether the President thought the Nation could pay the enormous new taxes proposed by the Treasury, details of which had been revealed in a "scoop" by a New York newspaper earlier in the day, adding to the frenzy and turmoil of boom-town Washington as a center of world news in the midst of the darkest reports of the Greek campaign, of Mount Olympus, Delphi and Thermopylae.

Mr. Roosevelt paused for a second and reporters nearest the front had opportunity to take in again the familiar figure, clad in shirt sleeves and gray summer tweeds, the brown face contrasting with the informal polo-shirt, the blue-silk embroidered initials F R D on the sleeve of his left arm, with the capital R in the middle bigger than the initials that framed it, the familiar large features, caricatured from Tokyo to Stamboul, the fluffy, graying hair, the quizzical expression.

Mr. Roosevelt's comment was off the record but the change of expression as he said it was not. Obviously irked by the question of whether Americans would be willing to pay the tremendous imposts Mr. Roosevelt began in a sardonic tone to say that if such sacrifice were not accepted then the country might just as well give up democracy; but then, swinging into a more natural tone, the

Wide World

The President

President answered. Yes, he believed the public would be prepared to borrow less now, and pay something more in the emergency in a spirit of high self-sacrifice. And a minute later the President uttered the affirmative monosyllable, with all the simple belief in his command, to a reporter's question, "Mr. President, do you believe Britain can hold out?"

This was one picture of the boom-town Washington in the midst of as stirring events as the Capital has known since World War days, as it is shot through now with rumors, uncertainties, tumults and emotional eddies beyond the memories of many a frantic Washington correspondent.

The bad news from Greece and the Mediterranean has accentuated the matter. It is the intuitive impression of Washington observers that, now more than ever, the Nation is looking for its cue to Washington and the man in the White House, to note what attitude to take and to receive leadership in the confusion lying all about. That such guidance is emerging and that it is taking the unexpected form of a drab and drastic tax bill is indicated by recent developments. There are indications that the most severe tax bill in history will be made the emotional outlet for pent-up feelings of a Nation's patriotism and self-sacrifice.

Something Tangible

Yesterday in Washington, as the form of this tax bill was taking shape and coherence through the detective work of newspapermen, rumors filled the city. It is in such a fog of reports that the tax bill rears itself as something real, solid and tangible. There was a report, which Mr. Roosevelt doubtless had in mind when he warned his press conference not to be cast down from pinnacles of hope to depths of despair, that Britain required America's instant armed belligerency. Another rumor that gained circulation before being shortly squelched told of a fleet of Allied transports, sunk by air power. And last night, strangest of all, distributed over a local radio here and taken cognizance of later by Raymond Gram Swing, on another station for purposes of rebuttal, was a United Press dispatch from Algeciras, Spain, of all places, quoting a report, that David Lloyd George was soon replacing Prime Minister Churchill with an "appeasement" government, and that "peace" might be a matter of a few days. The obvious German propaganda in such a report from such a terri-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Nazi armies threaten to split Allied forces by drive to Gulf of Corinth or Athens.

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Parliament today that King Peter of Yugoslavia and his Government had "established themselves in the Middle East" and would continue the struggle as allies of Britain.

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—King George VI received Prime Minister Winston Churchill in audience today at Buckingham Palace and it was understood Mr. Churchill gave the sovereign a detailed report on the latest developments of the increasingly critical war situation.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, April 23

King George II of Greece, with his Government, transferred his headquarters to the island of Crete as the Greek Army in Epirus capitulated to Axis forces.

Meanwhile in eastern Greece, the Germans announced they had forced the Thermopylae Pass and were threatening to split the Allied forces in two by pushing down to the Gulf of Corinth, if not to get to Athens itself.

Despite the overwhelming onrush of the Axis armies, however, the British Middle East Command said simply today that "Empire forces are consolidating their defensive positions" in Greece.

A British dispatch from Cairo even said that temporary easing of German pressure in Greece had enabled the British to consolidate their new positions.

The British acknowledged that some Greek troops in the center of the line were cut off from supply bases, but declared the main body of the Greek Army was established in new positions and fighting bravely alongside British soldiers.

The Germans claimed that their air force had sunk approximately 59,000 tons of British and Greek shipping, mostly transports in Greek waters, in attacks April 22. Thirteen merchant ships, said to be transports for British forces, were said to have been heavily bombed, as well as an armored cruiser in Suda Bay, Crete.

Shipping Bombed

Athens reports stated that southern Greece and ships leaving Greek ports were being pounded by swarms of Nazi planes attacking ahead of Germany's panzer divisions.

In Athens itself seven alarms came in 24 hours.

Vessels in the Gulf of Athens were bombed and machine-gunned without regard for their size, and official reports acknowledged considerable casualties and damage in the coastal raids.

Scores of places in southern Greece were reported attacked, but Nazi attention centered on ships leaving port and wave after wave of German planes hammered vessels off the southern coast.

The Germans claimed to have defeated the British rear guard at Thermopylae.

Nazi panzer units, it was asserted, already have passed through the historic gateway of Thermopylae and are pursuing the retreating British in the direction of Athens.

250,000 Surrender

From 16 to 18 divisions, or about 250,000 men, constituting the best of the Greek Army, were said to have thrown down their arms in an unconditional capitulation on the Epirus front.

The German High Command issued this communique in Berlin:

"Germany's army movements in Greece are proceeding according to plan. Forces advancing by way of Lamia, further south, compelled English rearguards to fight at historic Thermopylae Pass.

"Bombers and chasers yesterday and the day before destroyed 24 planes on the ground in raids against enemy air bases on the Greek mainland and incapacitated several antiaircraft guns."

Meanwhile, Athens dispatches said that King George of Greece abandoned the capital with his Government in an attempt to continue the fight from Crete.

In a proclamation issued in Athens, prior to setting out to join the King in Crete, Premier Emmanuel Tsouderis urged continued resistance and voiced expectation of the revival of Greece in a new and more glorious form.

The capitulation in Epirus, which the King said was negotiated without his knowledge, rendered precarious the position

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Educators Urge Mobilization Of U. S. Schools for Defense

SEATTLE, Wash., April 23 (AP)—Public school superintendents from all parts of the Nation called yesterday for mobilization of schools for an immediate "all out" training job for defense workers.

A dozen public school administrators are among the 17 educators in the 1941 occupational education tour which came here to conclude more than a week's study of defense job training in the West with funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

"School systems must not wait for factories and shipyards to be built before they start training men and women for defense industries," the superintendents admonished in a joint statement.

"School administrators must anticipate immediate and future needs. They must act with all speed if this country is to meet the greatest threat the civilized world ever has known.

"In many localities defense job training is already on a 24-hour basis. Any school system which has lagged does not fully realize the gravity of the program of defense activity that lies ahead.

"Lack of machinery must not cause school superintendents to delay. Programs can be started despite this handicap. Even without machines there can be preliminary training. Some schools are building their own machines. Every available machine anywhere should be placed in use immediately in public school vocational shops."

Dr. Edwin A. Lee, former San Francisco School Superintendent, now Dean of Education at the University of California at Los Angeles, is director of the tour.

Johnson of Texas To Run for Senate

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Representative Lyndon B. Johnson (D) of Texas announced at the White House that he would run for the Senate in his State's special election June 28 and President Roosevelt referred to Mr. Johnson at his press conference as a very old and close friend.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on un-American activities, is among candidates already in the field for the seat made vacant by the passing of Senator Morris Sheppard.

Mr. Johnson, a member of the House Naval Committee, announced his candidacy after conferring with the President.

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Antiques: Louis XV Ornate Wall Pieces

Furniture of this period characterized by inlay, scrolls and gold-covered bronze.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two weeks ago the subject of this column was Louis XV furniture, with special reference to seats.

Today we are showing other furniture forms which were used in the same interiors—the class sometimes called wall pieces, or case furniture. It is in these types that the full flower of this period's lavish decoration appears, as in extreme cases no portion of any surface is left without its intricate inlay or scrolls of chiseled and gilded bronze.

Cabinet work of this period was so heavily ornamented with this ormolu, as the gold-covered bronze was called, that a considerable group of talented artists were engaged in producing this metal for the royal requirements. These men were honored quite as highly as those who did the cabinet work of such pieces as are shown here.

The chief designer and producer of this extravagant metal ornament bore the title, "Sculptor, Founder and Chaser to the King," Jacques Caffieri being the most famous.

Ormolu Work Done By Talented Artists

Justification of this honor can be understood only when one is aware of the extraordinary character of this ornamentation, which is really a sort of sculpture in this yellow metal. Castings are made which approximate the final forms, but only roughly. Then the sculptor, or ciseleur, chisels and smooths and polishes until he has produced the deep undercutting and delicate forms which bring out the depth, intricacies and delicacies of the whole pattern. Next, gold leaf is fused onto it and the final burnishing takes place.

Louis XV maintained extensive work shops and it was only after a long apprenticeship that cabinet makers were granted the rank which corresponds with master-cabinetmaker in English. During his reign, 45 men were listed and so honored and it is likely that there were numerous others. Each was entitled to impress his name on each object that he produced, this being done either with a sharp deeply cut stamp, or by a brand.

So it comes about that there is no possible doubt of the makers of thousands of pieces of Louis XV furniture; while all the cabinet work of the same years in England is by unkown makers, excepting in rare instances where original bills or other records are present.

In the objects pictured here it will be seen that ormolu is an essential portion of the design. Its polished gold curves and moldings combine with the richly grained woods to give even the simple slant-front desk, at right below, a sumptuous appearance. Even the tops of its corners carry this chiseled metal, as do the feet, which end in scrolled designs and sculptured leafage.

Lack of Angles Marks Chairs of This Period

In writing of Louis XV chairs, attention was called to the complete lack of angles, no straight line appearing anywhere in the woodwork. These curves have called forth many adjectives such as flowing, sinuous, voluptuous, suave, feminine. All of them seem well deserved, even as one sees them shown here in black and white. But only when seeing the actual objects can one realize the astonishing and sometimes oppressive elegance of these French masterpieces.

Rose wood was widely used, as was tulip wood, acajou, and harewood. Against these woods in paneled veneers or associated in marquetry, lay the glistening richness of gold-covered, carved bronze handles and escutcheons, as well as rococo curves and leafage outlining panels.

Those here represent extreme examples of this practice, a luxury which comparatively few of the population could enjoy. Just as fine in its cabinet work, and far more pleasing to us of today, are simple examples such as the dressing table shown at right below. On it, a bronze ornament appears only as a slender corner line tapering along delicate legs and ending in dainty scrolled feet. Little knobs and an escutcheon for the drawers, are likewise modest in manner.

Courtesy Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York

Absence of Straight Lines Characterizes These Pieces

Absence of straight lines where they could be avoided is a distinguishing feature of Louis XV furniture, not only in its chairs shown in this column two weeks ago, but in pieces to stand against walls, shown above. Such of these as followed royal practice were veneered with rich tropical woods and ornately decorated by a gilded and burnished bronze ornament called ormolu. Pieces made by those having the title equivalent to master cabinetmaker usually were stamped with the maker's name. The slant-front desk at left, below, is thus known to be the work of A. F. Delorme, who won his title in 1748. Above this is one of a pair of corner cabinets, lavishly mounted and described as "a superb pair of about 1750, . . . representing the apex of rococo design." The top is royal red marble. The rosewood "commode" (Americans say bureau) shows another example of the numberless forms given to ormolu. At right, below, is a Louis XV poudreuse (powdering table) of rosewood, inlaid with a design of flowers and musical instruments. Its only ormolu is a narrow band on the outer corner of each leg, and the feet.

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Devotion to Animal Welfare Lauded By Roosevelt in Message to Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—A message of congratulation from President Roosevelt highlighted the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals here yesterday. The anniversary is being marked by the observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week" throughout the Nation.

"To appreciate the immense value of the work in promoting humane treatment of dumb animals," the President wrote, "we have only to go back in memory, decade by decade, and at once note a steady change in the public mind on this great question. Ill treatment of animals is now resented everywhere by public opinion.

"This was not so 75 years ago. We know there has been a quickening of the public conscience on this great question, resulting in steady improvement through all the years since the American Society was established. In this great work the society has borne an honorable and a leading part. I trust that its activities will grow and that its influence for good will extend in all the years to come."

The early history of the Society is depicted in an exhibit now on display at the Museum of the City of New York.

Minneapolis For More Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Although Minneapolis cut its traffic fatalities from 70 in 1939 to 47 in 1940—a reduction of 33 per cent that ranked third nationally behind Kansas City and Dallas, Texas—an intensive three-way drive to better that record is being made by co-operating police and civic agencies with the hope of reducing traffic fatalities still further.

According to Capt. Oscar Bakken, head of the police traffic bureau, most accidents in which a fatality results can be prevented by proper safety education, and one of the aims of the present campaign is to inform pedestrians and drivers of elementary commonsense rules of safety.

Application of the Kansas City speed check system is expected to give much valuable data on speed violations, according to police. Checking will be done both day and night, said Frank P. Forestal, Chief of Police.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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U. S. Orders Borders Closed To Escaped German Prisoners

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The United States put a stern new "keep out" policy into effect today for German prisoners of war who seek a haven here after escape from Canada.

The action followed the disclosure that Franz von Werra, Nazi war flier who escaped from Canada three months ago, had jumped bonds of $15,000 and fled the United States for Peru.

Mr. von Werra's bond, posted by the German Consulate in New York, covered deportation proceedings and a charge connected with his illegal entry into this country at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Jan. 25.

Attorney General Jackson ordered the borders closed to escaped prisoners last night. He called the Von Werra flight "a flagrant abuse of neutral hospitality."

Hereafter, Mr. Jackson directed, all escaped prisoners reaching the border must be turned back with "any force reasonably necessary." If one should be apprehended after slipping through, the Attorney General added, under no circumstances should he be released in the custody of consular officials. The Attorney General's Office, he said, would issue the instructions in such cases.

It was considered likely that the ruling would produce sharp reaction in Berlin. German comment was very indignant last month when two escaped naval officers were handed back to Canadian authorities at Clayton, N. Y. Berlin officials charged that this violated international law.

Authorities here, however, said the case followed normal immigration procedure. They pointed out that the two fugitives had surrendered to a United States border patrol and requested admission to the country, whereas Mr. Von Werra was not arrested until after he had entered.

Mr. Jackson did not reveal any details of Mr. Von Werra's flight but it was reported that he left on a Swiss passport after going to the south for a "vacation" with a German consular officer.

From Canada, meanwhile, came indications that the Nazi aviator had used a ship to escape. Col. Hubert Stethem, Director of Internment Operations for the Dominion, said that Canadian and British authorities would be prepared "to send a destroyer" in an attempt to intercept the ship on which Mr. Von Werra was believed en route to Peru.

Dr. Hans Borchers, German Consul in New York, asserted that the last heard of the war aviator was that he was living near that city "with one of our boys." Asked about his disappearance, Mr. Borchers replied: "I really can't say."

Mr. Von Werra claims to have shot down 14 enemy planes before his own was bagged over England last fall. After his release on bond in New York he said he wanted to get back to Germany to "shoot down some more" enemy planes.

Send Destroyer?

HERON BAY, Ontario, April 23 (AP)—Col. Hubert Stethem, Director of Internment Operations for Canada, said last night that British and Canadian authorities would be prepared "to send a destroyer" after Baron Franz von Werra, whose escape from the United States has been reported from Washington.

Such an eventuality had been covered in previous negotiations between Canada, Britain, and the United States, he said, and it had been arranged to have a destroyer attempt to intercept the ship on which he escaped.

(The Washington dispatch said that von Werra apparently had gone to Peru. It did not state what means of transportation he used.)

First Plane With Glass-Smooth Wings Goes to Army Air Corps as Trainer

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 23 (AP)—In the presence of Merrill C. Meigs, Director of Aircraft Production for the Office of Production Management, a primary training plane with glass-smooth wings—an innovation in American airplane-making — has been delivered to the Army Air Corps.

Mr. Meigs, former Chicago newspaper publisher and long a holder of a pilot's license, took the trainer aloft himself after presentation ceremonies.

Speakers described the ceremonies as having more significance than the completion by the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corporation of the 500th trainer in a little more than a year for the Air Corps.

The plane presented flawless wing surfaces to the air, an accomplishment made possible by a semi-molding process. Much has been forecast about the manufacture of molded planes, but the Fairchild Company became the first to employ a system whereby the "skin" of the wing was molded of laminated wood held together with plastic glue.

Ordinary aluminum alloy wings are studded with rivets which interrupt air flow and reduce speed.

The trainer manufactured here is fitted with one 75-horsepower, in line, air-cooled engine—unusual aircraft construction. Practically all air-cooled engines are star-shaped for maximum cooling surface.

The Ranger engine equipping this trainer captures a stream of air, feeds it back past the cylinders, and expels it at the rear after artificially setting up tiny whirlwinds opposite each cylinder by means of baffle plates.

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BOSTON

Britain Ready for Nazi Attack Red Cross Executive Asserts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Great Britain has prepared fully to meet the greatest possible Nazi assault and has made sweeping plans to ensure that reverses in one section of the country will not affect the military and industrial efficiency of the neighboring regions, Bowen McCoy, executive officer of the American Red Cross in London, told the Red Cross Convention here today.

"Very wisely, those concerned with the problem of organizing the government civil defense services in Great Britain looked at the problem in relationship to needs that might arise under the most pressing conditions imposed by modern warfare," he said.

"The country was divided geographically into 12 civil defense regions with the power of carrying on essential government services vested in a regional commissioner in charge of each of these 12 regions. The decentralization of essential government services, such as medical care, housing, feeding, etcetera, was accomplished with an organization both at regional headquarters and in the cities, towns and villages in each region.

"If invasion comes to Great Britain the regional commissioner has the authority to act on all matters relating to government without reference to London if communications with the seat of government are temporarily or permanently impaired," Mr. McCoy declared.

Not Merely a War

In an address before the convention last night, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson warned that the world faced "not merely a war, but an attempt at world revolution.

"We witness not only a drive for territory, but a determined plan to change the kind of life that can go on within any territory," he said.

"We face not merely a drive for power on the part of a new group of men, but a drive to substitute a kind of authority that derives its power from military terror and the fear of the concentration camp and which does not shrink even from transplanting populations to serve its ends.

"This they seek to install in place of a democratic leadership which takes its power from the will of the majority. The issue is whether the kind of life can continue which can have and support a voluntary Red Cross organization," the Attorney eneral continued.

"The American people are drawing together in a great enterprise which has as its object the preservation of the kind of world in which a Red Cross may flourish.

"Its spirit is eternally opposed to and everywhere challenges the kind of world that would use human suffering as a means to power. We do not underestimate the discouragements that are ahead nor the magnitude of the task. We welcome the challenge.

"The Red Cross will lead in the fight to keep alive in the world human dignity and human decency."

Lord Halifax Speaks

The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, also addressed the meeting, thanking it for its aid to Britain as going "far beyond checks and dollar bills."

"What I seem to see when I talk of these vast figures are little groups of men and women all over the United States, sometimes working at home, sometimes in one another's houses, but all inspired with one idea—to relieve the sufferings of those who are quite unknown to them.

"There is no reward for such work, at any rate, in the worldly sense of the term; it leads to no glory for the worker. It is hardly possible to thank each—there are so many—and there is neither the time nor the organization to enable us to trace them individually.

"They are, however, working, I know, with no idea of being thanked. That is why I wish to take this opportunity of paying my tribute to them, on behalf of their Majesties the King and Queen, of the Government and people of Great Britain, as well as of myself," Lord Halifax said.

"Meanwhile, shipments of relief supplies to Great Britain are going across in large volume, while the substantial grants in cash which have been made to the women's volunteer service in Great Britain have been invaluable in meeting emergency needs which could not be immediately satisfied through the shipment of supplies.

"The building and equipment of that joint venture of faith and love, the American Red Cross and Harvard Hospital, are steadily approaching completion."

Dewitt Smith, National Director of the American Red Cross's section on disaster relief, told the convention today that "during these 12 months there have been 122 domestic disasters" . . . and "300 counties in 39 states were affected, 166,000 persons were aided; expenditures approximated $1,300,000.

"The year was significant in that the three major disasters occurred simultaneously in August—the Louisiana tropical storm, the South Carolina-Georgia hurricane, and the south central floods in Virginia, North Carolina and West Virginia."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lord Halifax

British Ambassador to the United States.

French Cows to Go

VICHY, France, April 23 (AP)—Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture, said in an address prepared for delivery today at Limoges, that 1,200,000 cattle in France would have to be slaughtered prematurely because of lack of fodder.

This will be necessary, he said, because of a shortage of 40,000,000 quintals (about 4,410,000 tons) of feed due to last season's poor harvest, ravages of war, and blockade restrictions.

M. Caziot added, however, that the "hideous specter of famine appears less threatening" due to recent measures by which an estimated 2,500,000 additional acres over last years total, will be cultivated this season.

Southern Railroad's Shop Battalion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Under direction of the War Department and in co-operation with the Military Railway Service, the Norfolk & Western Railway is selecting 20 men from its shop forces to serve as reserve officers in a railway shop battalion unit, which, in time of war, would be responsible for maintaining and repairing railway equipment.

The shop battalion will be officered by employees from the road's supervisory, special apprentice, shop inspection, and mechanical forces.

Seven employees so far have successfully qualified as reserve officers under regular Army standards.

Intimate Message from Washington

Defense Making Good Progress—But How Good? The Answer Depends Upon the Point of View From Which the Situation Is Surveyed

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

For the past two weeks the Nation's highest defense officials have been talking to the American people about national defense. Testifying before a special Senatorial investigating committee, whose members are interested in the same questions about the Army, Navy and Air Force as the folks back home, these officials have left the impression that America's vast rearmament effort has hit high speed. Naval construction is ahead of schedule. By early next summer the Army is expected to have been welded into a unified and fairly well equipped force of 1,400,000 men and officers. Meanwhile, labor relations are pictured as remarkably free from strife—especially for a period of such intense industrial activity.

If this picture is true, however—and so far no one has seriously challenged this testimony—there seems to be considerable difference between the actual state of national defense and the general public impression concerning it. For the Senators on the committee were plainly prepared for a more somber report. This was particularly true in the field of labor relations where Sidney Hillman's statement that not only are strikes becoming less numerous but that there has been an "unusually small number of strikes during the past 12 months" came as no little surprise.

Munitions Production as Example

What, then, is the right of the matter? Is it true that national defense is going better than most persons believe? If this is so, why hasn't the news reached home that the present situation, in so far as it involves the actual defense of the United States, isn't so bad as most persons apparently feel it to be? Perhaps the answer to this question, as well as to a number of others in which official Washington and the average American do not see eye to eye, stems from the fact that each is looking at it from a different point of view.

Take munitions production as a good example. It will be sometime before this country is producing enough cannon, shells and powder. Both the public and official Washington recognize this fact—but the situation is not seen by both in the same light. Whereas the public is aware only of the fact that the United States has a serious shortage of munitions in the face of a grave international crisis, defense officials are comforted by the fact that munitions production, which was practically at scratch a year ago, is rising rapidly and before many months will be approaching current needs. On the basis of this rise, therefore, they feel able to give a moderately optimistic report.

Still another explanation—and one which is sometimes mentioned at the Office of Production Management—is the fact that there is always a time lag between the moment when it is safe to say that defense production has reached an encouraging stage and the moment when the public becomes aware of that fact. There is a feeling at the OPM that, while the public is right in thinking that America is nowhere near strong enough, most persons are still influenced by last fall and winter's long, hard struggle to get defense production on a paying basis and that the gloom of that period has not been sufficiently dispelled by the rapid upturn in production which has come during the past month or so.

Nazi Output Left Behind

Airplane production is frequently cited as an example of this. The most reliable reports at hand tell us that at no time did Germany—for all its vaunted totalitarian efficiency—approach the record breaking production boost achieved by the United States during the past few months. Plane output rose from 700 in November to 1,216 in March, a jump of 82 per cent in four months. According to production experts this was a marked achievement. But according to most of us, with British needs before our eyes, it would have been a lot better had the jump been doubled.

Perhaps it is just such differences in outlook that that the present hearings on the Hill may help to eliminate. And such a result would be all to the good. It would help the person whose only idea of the progress of national defense comes from the newspaper or radio to realize that very real and very gratifying results are being produced. And it would keep the Army, Navy and OPM on their toes to know that the public is far from satisfied with the situation to date. Thus one side can obtain a more objective view of the situation, while the other can be spurred to greater efforts.

Before leaving these defense officials who have been before the committee during the past few weeks, it is only fair to say that one would have to look long and hard to find a group working harder and more conscientiously for their country. And they make a most interesting contrast. Swift-thinking, but slow-speaking Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson still shows the influence of his one-time position as Secretary of State and is a much calmer witness than the ebullient, husky and pink-cheeked Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox. Similarly, big grinning William S. Knudsen, chief of the OPM, is a notable contrast to his tense and sometimes excited OPM Co-Director, Sidney Hillman. But perhaps the most unusual of all is Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, who has little of the professional soldier's sharp stilted mannerisms and who believes strongly that only happy soldiers are good soldiers.

Joseph G. Harrison

Two Years More for Draftees?

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Army officials were reported yesterday to be considering a plan to induce thousands of Selective Service trainees to remain in uniform voluntarily for two years beyond the compulsory one-year period.

The proposal, Army men said, might involve increasing the total land forces beyond the present goal of 1,418,000 men by mid-1941.

Some Senators said they had heard unconfirmed reports that the Army might seek legislation to keep draftees in training "for the duration of the emergency." However, sources in the War Department inclined to the view that needed combat strength could be raised without resorting to new draft legislation—perhaps by offering re-enlistment bonuses to the ablest draftees.

Hope was voiced that a large percentage of trainees would like Army service sufficiently to continue in khaki without added inducement.

One inducement under consideration was the offering of bonuses, perhaps exceeding the $75 and $150 gratuities now given soldiers who sign up for new "hitches."

G. O. P. Wins Seat In N. Y. District

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23 (AP)—Republican John C. Butler, grain elevator electrical chief, has broken the Democratic Party's 23-year hold on the forty-second New York district's Congressional seat.

Victor in a special election yesterday, Mr. Butler succeeds the late Representative Pius L. Schwert, in a term ending Dec. 31, 1942.

Defeated in 1938 by Mr. Schwert, Mr. Butler yesterday won by 1,357 votes over the Representative's widow, Mrs. Hattie E. Schwert, Democratic and American Labor Party nominee. Mr. Butler's total was 15,110.

Edmund P. Radwin, New Deal Party, received 7,782 votes, and Lloyd E. Kinsey, Progressive, 728.

The G. O. P. National Committee Chairman, Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., (R) Mass., said in Washington Mr. Butler's victory "is most significant" in that "it is the same trend which has been in evidence in St. Louis, New York City, Illinois, and other mid-Western states."

Finland Starves and Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—Finland, cut off from its pre-war world trade by blockade and counter-blockade, is today trying to get along on two thirds of its necessary rations, while at the same time increasing its defenses against Russia, according to Charles G. Grey, who returned here yesterday after a month's survey of conditions in Finland for the American Red Cross.

Arriving by clipper airplane, Mr. Grey revealed that the American Red Cross had sent $2,500,000 worth of supplies into Finland since its war with Russia, but declined to set a figure on the amount of relief still required to tide Finland over to the next harvest.

Mr. Grey said food conditions in Finland were "really desperate," with working people rationed to "less than 70 per cent of the calories they require." Fats in the northern regions and to supply energy for the heavy logging work are vital needs, he added, as are cereals, including wheat. At present, he said, Finland is getting some supplies from Russia, but under strict barter agreement.

Regarding military measures, Mr. Grey said Finland was increasing both its Army's manpower and its armament, especially at the Karelian Isthmus border, enlarged by the Russian peace terms. He added that artillery and equipment were being obtained, but refused to say where they are coming from. Some captured Russian arms are being reconditioned, he said.

A 25 per cent tax on capital, which may be paid in land for the use of new settlers, is aiding in the resettlement of the more than 450,000 Finns driven from the Karelian Isthmus by the Russian peace treaty.

As an emergency measure against the food shortage, Finland's farmers are supplementing their cattle's diet with cellulose fiber made from wood, Mr. Grey added.

London Gets Ready For Cheaper Feeding

By the Associated Press

London, April 23

The job of feeding the entire London area in event of a complete breakdown of other facilities has been turned over by the Food Ministry to J. Lyons & Company, one of the world's biggest caterers. Cards will be issued to give the needy a standard meal for about 11 cents.

Anticipating a possible strain of feeding facilities in northwest England, a convoy of 10 mobile "Queen's Messengers" capable of serving 1,000 meals an hour will be sent to Birmingham next week.

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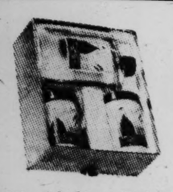

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Armored Units Lose Mobility in Advance

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Totalitarian land warfare as raging today on both shores of the Mediterranean has emphasized impressions already gathered by soldiers observing modern tactics and technique. These may be considered under several headings.

First, it may be taken as sound military reasoning that any given armored blow is capable of reaching a minimum of 200 miles into the defender's lines. After that, its mobility is lost, provided it be opposed by trained troops adequately equipped. The attacker, held up, must readjust himself for another blow.

Examples of this are the Axis drive through Libya to Egypt, and the Balkan drives. The amount of readjustment necessary, and the succeeding tactics—whether they be continuous close-range pressure or a complete and time-consuming new attack, depends upon circumstances.

In the North African area the Axis mechanized units roared their way to Solum, by-passing Tobruk for a later clean-up.

Their impetus stopped. Their long line of communication was hampered, while Tobruk remains on the flank supported by British seapower. Thus we find all the indications pointing to success for a British counterattack of at least local proportions.

Enthusiasm Not Enough

The Balkan campaign on the other hand brought out the fallacy of dependence on enthusiasm against discipline and training. Only by long indoctrination and complete confidence can soldiers stand complacent against frontal attacks when the enemy is behind them. Hence the debacle of Yugoslavia. The impetus of the Axis drives fell then upon Greeks and Britons, both of whom had had previous campaign experience. Despite the weight of numbers, and because of military ability to utilize terrain obstacles, the German onrush was slowed up.

The fact that days, instead of hours, and miles, not scores of miles, measured the further progress of the Axis drives, brings this lesson home.

Another lesson, and one most important to Americans, is that of the mobile, self-contained, hard-hitting combat team. The day of the unwieldy World War infantry division has passed. That was recognized here several years ago, when the "streamlining" of the United States divisions was initiated. This, it would seem, must be accompanied by a decentralization of command, with the local commander given full grasp of the situation in his area, regardless of his rank.

Full Co-ordination Needed

Decentralization of command must be accompanied by a complete co-ordination of all elements—ground and air. The air arm cooperating with ground troops is more and more a long-range artillery element. Its services must be at the disposition of local ground commanders upon their request, without the time-consuming delay caused by interjection of the will of intermediate commanders. We come then to a realization that strategic planning should be long-range, but tactical decisions should be immediate.

Defense against lightning war requires as much skill and military knowledge as does the offense. It breaks down into two major elements—passive and active. Under the former category come such efforts as road-breaking, barricades, destruction of every possible means of assistance to the enemy Unless, however, barricades, defiles, and broken bridges are covered by the fire of disciplined troops with sufficient artillery to smash the leading elements of the attacker as soon as they are slowed down by the obstacle, his engineer troops will soon make short work of them and clear the way.

Active means the defenders' own tanks, antitank artillery, and air power, used in a co-ordinated effort at definite points on the enemy's progress. This means not only delaying action in the beginning, but, as the only effective way of smashing him, powerful counter-attacks. Basically, when any motor-driven element reaches the end of its gas and oil supply it must stop Hence the counterattack must be both planned and launched. It requires the ability on the part of the commander to make quick decision and on the part of his men the ability to take immediate action.

No Time for Conferences

As the experience in Greece has shown there is no time here for ponderous staff councils, for pages of carefully written estimates of the situation. All these things should have been worked out before hand; with the conviction that, since we all are human, and the enemy is at least as smart as we are, the best estimate is—what is he capable of doing? And not, as in World War days the tendency ran—what are his intentions?

There are no approved solutions of any given problem, no royal road to victory. All that can be done, and that must be done, when the flaming juggernauts roll, is to parry by delay, crush by counter-attack. And only the man on the spot can command.

All this is very simple to write. But, again, Greece has shown that unless the troops have the necessary tools in quantity, their efforts will be fruitless. No war was ever yet won by pretty blueprints. Unless the entire industrial resources of the land be geared to the one common objective — strength to smash the invader, come where and how he may—the best that can be expected is stalemate. The worst is slavery.

Training for Success

Here we can place the finger on all that has gone before in this flame-ridden world. Here we can read the answer in terms of American preparedness: machines and men. Man cannot fight without machines, but machines will respond only to the man who can run them.

Thus training looms large as a factor of success. This training includes constant practice in actual teamwork. Just as the football player undergoes repititious practice of the smallest detail, down to the actual number of steps he takes in opening a play, and the stance in blocking, so must the soldier—each soldier—learn the basic principles of warfare as a unit in his combat-team.

Such are some of the lessons to be learned by the Army of the United States, now gathered in cantonments throughout the country. As basic training progresses, the next step will be that of maneuvers—large-scale practice.

These maneuvers will be grinding affairs. They must be, to bring about by practice the desired end. In them will be tested new technique. During their progress mistakes will be made. And out of this practice, by discovery of the possible errors on the practice field, instead of on the more costly battlefield, by a combination of theory and cut-and-try, there must emerge an Army of the United States backed by the people of the United States resolved to prove, if necessary, that democracy will not pass from this land.

60,000 of British Reported in Greece

By the Associated Press

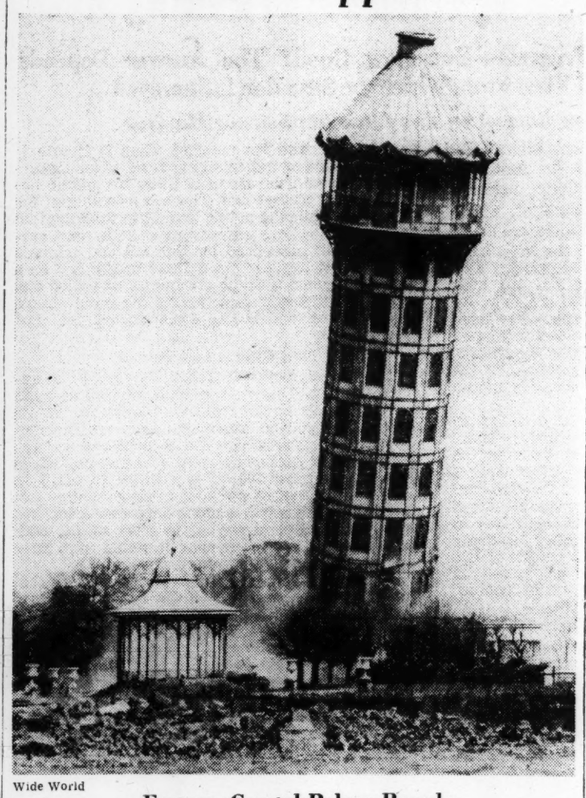
Smyrna, Turkey, April 23

The exact number of soldiers the British landed is a closely guarded secret, still, according to an Associated Press representative just arrived here from Greece.

Best unofficial estimates placed the force at 60,000. One source said "fifty to eighty thousand."

British Legation sources originally had expected 150,000 British troops would be available to turn back the initial German drive and that another 150,000 would be available soon to clinch a Balkan toe-hold on the continent.

Tower Toppled



Wide World

Famous Crystal Palace Razed

The North Tower of London's exhibition palace was recently demolished, and in the 260-foot elevation there were 800 tons of cast iron and glass. The building was burned in November, 1936, and in 1940 the work of salvaging the steel and iron for armaments was begun. This picture of the tower razing was passed by the British censor.

U. S. Planes Speed to RAF—Beaverbrook

LONDON, April 23 (AP) — Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Aircraft Production, told the House of Lords today that "nearly 1,000 assembled American and Canadian aircraft have been handed over to the RAF."

Lord Beaverbrook said that "up to this moment we have only lost one aircraft on the ferry service between America and this country."

[The one lost plane referred to by Lord Beaverbrook was that in which Sir Frederick Banting, well-known Canadian medical authority, was killed Feb. 21.]

Lord Beaverbrook said the British Admiralty had received "within the last few days 95 aircraft by sea, 355 tons of airplane parts and 326 engines."

Five New Engines

"Five new types of engines have been brought into use, of which the Sabre is perhaps the greatest engine produced," he said.

"The "flow of aircraft from America is increasing rapidly," Lord Beaverbrook declared.

"I am prepared to say with authority that they are fine machines and that they are ready to fly and fight.

"Of five principal operational types we have reserves now in store houses scattered far and near—a reserve total equal to the total operational strength. That is 100 per cent reserve.

"We think the RAF is entitled to a reserve of 200 or even 300 per cent, and that ought to be the object and purpose of the aircraft industry.

Factories Dispersed

"Practically all operational types [of British "fighter and bomber airplanes"] are being sent to America, some by sea and some by air, he said. Very shortly, Americans will be in possession of every British type and will have available several types of engines.

The Aircraft Minister said that "dispersal of production has been carried out on a very daring basis."

"One plant alone, which used to occupy a single site," he said, "now is scattered over five counties and 42 different centers."

For that reason, he said, German claims of bombing airplane factories have "turned out to be nothing at all because our factories have gone away."

Lord Beaverbrook said the record March output of warplanes was "two and a half times the production of March of last year and exceeded our target program."

Of the air ferrying system of delivering planes, he said, "it is quite possible we shall be able to fly some of our fighters before long by a route somewhat different from that taken by bombers."

Praises U. S. Planes

The House cheered when the Minister of Aircraft Production asserted that "we have already immense American deliveries," and that "many of these American machines are in operational use—very many."

Describing the American-made planes, Lord Beaverbrook said "I had a thrill the other day standing on an airfield with the American Ambassador when the first Liberator arrived in Great Britain.

"It is a very big airplane, faster than the Stirling and carries a fine bomb load.

"As to the Tomahawk, the Air Marsnall who uses it told me the other day how pleased he was with it. There also is the Catalina, which has a splendid range and a most reliable engine."

Lord Beaverbrook said that "another American machine, the Glenn Martin, is doing excellent service in the Middle East" and that the "Brewster-Buffalo is a most excellent machine which our Navy is very glad to have. Admiral Lyster tells me pilots are delighted with its performance.

"The Hudson too is a most admirable airplane and has served us magnificently."

Lord Beaverbrook's statement preceded a secret session of the House which was called to enable him to give fuller information and make detailed replies to various points raised in connection with American airplane supplies.

'Answer' to Night Bombing Seen by Canadian Marshal

LOS ANGELES, April 23 (AP)—Britain is "finding the answer" to Germany's night bombing raids, reports Air Marshal William A. Bishop, head of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

"We were three months ahead of Germany in night bombing, and although when she began, she had a superior force of bombers, we are still the superior navigators at night and we still benefit from this," he said in an address prepared for a noon luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce.

He asserted that the Germans "have reached their maximum, allowing for other commitments.

"Both sides at present are sending their night bombers over without appreciable or important losses.

"The answer is not to be found in any sudden remedy. But the remedy will be found. There are methods of making it more difficult for the night bomber. I only wish I could tell you how swiftly we are finding the answer in that regard. . . .

"The outstanding event in aircraft production for the year is the discovery, by both sides, that the day bomber has a diminishing horizon; that it could not hope or decisive results against an adequately defended fighter zone and that it was not worth the casualties incurred.

"We made the discovery first and we began our night bombing of Germany with the experience in navigation gained in our leaflet raids. And it is to be remembered that navigation over Germany is more simple than over the British Isles. . . .

"There is no doubt that invasion of Britain remains one of the standing dishes on Hitler's menu But the dish isn't duck soup.

"The blow will be terrifying in its ferocity but Britain will survive it."

Plymouth Raided

PLYMOUTH, England, April 23 (AP) — The Luftwaffe smashed at Plymouth during the night with a major raid for the second successive night, piling on destruction in an already hard-hit city.

The assault left many fires blazing and caused considerable damage.

The attacking planes, driving through a heavy antiaircraft barrage, were over the coastal area until nearly dawn.

At the height of the attack, the bombed area seemed a wall of flames and smoke.

Parachute flares were used at first to light targets. After them, the Luftwaffe poured on bombs of all sizes. Homes, business buildings, churches, hospitals, and theaters were hit.

With bombs exploding about them, rescue crews worked hour after hour to release persons trapped in public shelters.

By daybreak, emergency feeding centers were being set up for the homeless, and special convoys of food and supplies began to pour in as the townspeople went grimly about the task of restoring conditions of normalcy.

The Ministry of Information in London said that the RAF struck again overnight at the German-used naval base at Brest on the French coast.

Nazi Blitz Called Application Of U. S. Army's Tactics in 1932

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—The United States Army had perfected the blitzkrieg tactics used successfully by Germany sometime before Adolf Hitler came into power, according to testimony before the special Senatorial committee investigating national defense.

Col. A. R. Wilson, a member of the Army's General Staff, said blitzkrieg tactics, worked out to the smallest detail, were being taught in the Army school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1932, despite the fact that the American Army had to operate with World War tanks and a handful of airplanes.

"The co-ordination of air forces and mechanized units was something new in warfare until the German armies invaded Poland," he said. "When the German armies smashed through Poland we were not caught flat-footed. As a matter of fact, observers have reported that the German tactics were merely a practical application of what we were taught at Fort Leavenworth."

Pointing out that the United States Army was forced to conduct its mechanized warfare experiments with tanks that made about three miles an hour, Colonel Wilson said that at last the most modern and powerful equipment was beginning to roll in.

"A German panzer division is nothing but a type of organization which we planned back in the early 1930's. We have modified our plans as a result of the European war, but the basic pattern is that which we taught. Of course, such tactics have to be tested in maneuvers on the field, something we couldn't do in those days because of lack of equipment and money."

Colonel Wilson said that the same men who demanded that the American Army be schooled in the blitzkrieg tactics were the same men who are at the head of the Army today and that their theories were now being given the practical test at Ft. Knox, Kentucky. Ft. Knox is the headquarters for America's armored force.

Brig. Gen. Harry L. Twaddle, who is in charge of the Army cantonment program, told the committee that increased mechanization and better artillery had boosted the size of the average Army camp from 15,685 acres in World War days to about 60,000 acress today.

He said the Army wants to abandon certain small and inefficient camps, but that "political pressure" has made this impossible

Transport Lands U. S. Forces To Brace Philippines Defense

MANILA, April 23 (AP)—Movement to the Philippines of United States Army forces—principally coast artillery, air corps, and infantry detachments—was heavily increased today with the arrival of the Transport Republic from Fort Mason, Calif.

The transport, making its first call at Manila in nine years, landed more than 2,000 soldiers. Among them were 1,400 coast artillerymen to be stationed at Fort Mills on Corregidor Island, most distant outpost under the American flag.

The troops represented the largest single American force ever landed in the islands. Also aboard the transport were almost 8,000 tons of army cargo.

On its return trip the Republic is scheduled to carry a capacity passenger load, mostly the wives and children of army officers and men on Philippine duty. In addition, it will take aboard ore, hemp and other materials important to the United States defense program.

If War Comes

By Walter Robb

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—If war comes to the Philippines, say by way of Japan, which may on any day decide upon a southward thrust for empire, the civilian Philippine population will be caught in a very bad way indeed. Under any duress whatever it will shortly lack food. It will have no arms. It has no civic organization for such crises. Even in Manila, a city of 1,000,000 people, there are no air shelters: the best and practically sole protection from bombing and incendiary assaults from air or sea is the old walls bounding the 64 blocks of Intramuros. Fire apparatus is inadequate for peace, the chief part of it is antiquated.

The provinces, 49 on 11 important islands, are wholly agricultural and largely wilderness.

Manila has a water-sewerage system, sanitation, etc., and is compared with the provinces, another country. Evacuation of Manilans into the provinces, to escape bombing dangers, would be inviting pestilence and epidemics and would entail a huge subsistence problem since nowhere would there be a penny to be earned at any employment whatever.

The masses of the Filipinos, 16,500,000, don't quite subsist themselves from what they produce: they have to buy some imported rice, their principal bread. In many provinces, export crops are grown and rice is bought from central Luzon, or is imported when Luzon's warehouses run empty—as they threaten to do this summer. Practically every yard of clothing is imported, now almost exclusively from the United States. Gunpowder can be made in any village, but it is unlawful to make it since the people don't have the right to keep and bear arms.

Of iron-steel products, this country doesn't make so much as a shingle-nail; there are some four iron mines, but they sell the ore to Japan. The country is under gentry rule, in effect, and a crisis such as the possibility of a modern assault or invasion does not find it armed and ready; nor can it be made ready, beyond the limits of the military.

No ammunition is manufactured, the whole reliance in arms and munitions is on the United States. Few men can handle a firearm, few ever have one in their hands. The old weapon is the bolo (or gulok), with which of course every Filipino, for they are a brave and daring race, does, at close quarters, give excellent account of himself. But that is not modern war as practiced so far by Axis powers. There is no organization of civilians, to date, to effect, by communities or even by neighborhoods, the least thing in their defense—or mitigation of disaster.

The Pasig River bisects Manila, flowing west. Most American homes are well south of the river along the bay front, utterly level low terrain. Nicholas Field, of the Army, lies down that way, and farther round the bay is Cavite and the naval station and shops. Fort McKinley, main army concentration, lies off to the east but still on the same bank of the river. Any flying recruit could spot this community, by the quality of the houses. Only the military would know what to do in retaliation and defense.

Hospital supplies come from the United States. In every line of manufacture, the country makes practically nothing. An exception is cement, of which the local supply is deficient even for peace needs.

In fact, this country is in no way prepared for war—beyond the scope of the military. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, who represents President Roosevelt in relation to the Commonwealth Government, says that in the event of war the military under Maj. Gen. George Grunert will take over the whole situation at once. General Grunert commands the Army's Philippine Department. President Quezon has named his cabinet an emergency committee to co-operate.

President Quezon, indisposed at Baguio, carries on through his secretaries, two younger and stronger men, and through Vice-President Osmeña and the cabinet, the Speaker Jose Yulo, nominal chief of the party. Baguio is 175 miles from Manila, far in the interior mountains, but easily accessible by good highways. Gold mines surround it, and it is vulnerable to bombers.

The country just does not believe that war between the United States and Japan will come. Only this can explain its want of preparedness for military emergencies. But the military itself is an exception. It has prepared, just how much or how well nobody knows; its secrets are its own.

Cubans Hold Alsatian As Nazi Propagandist

HAVANA, April 23 (AP) — Armand Scherer, a native of Alsace, was arrested today and held for investigation in connection with alleged Nazi propaganda activities.

Mr. Scherer was detained at his farmhome near the town of Guanabacoa, across Havana Harbor. Police said books on Nazi propaganda, maps of the Cuban coasts, photographs and other documents were seized.

Mr. Scherer told police he came to Cuba in 1920. He served in the German Army as artillery officer, retiring shortly after the last war.

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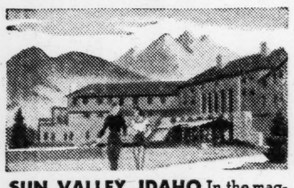

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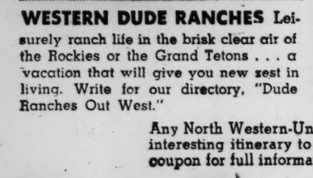

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Menzies Appeals to Australia For United Effort to Win War

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia, in an appeal to his countrymen from here, called for the formation of a "truly national war administration."

To criticism of his Administration for sending Australian Imperial forces to Greece without consulting the Australian Advisory Council representing all parties, Mr. Menzies replied:

"The reason is that the Greek expedition represented a major decision of war strategy of the highest possible order and secrecy. So much was this so that discussions in London were confined to the War Cabinet and did not extend to Ministers generally."

Mr. Menzies, who has been on tour for weeks, told his people at home by radio that "to desert the Greeks just as the Germans were about to attack them would have been one of the infamies of history."

Prospects of Success

"After anxious consideration," he said, ". . . we all came to the conclusion that, though assisting Greece with soldiers was a hazardous undertaking, it was one which had some real prospects of military success.

"Who could contemplate that the great British Empire should encourage and cheer the Greeks in their resistance to Italian aggression and then leave them with a shrug of the shoulders when the German aggressor came along?"

"The truth is, if we had refused to go to Greece we would have been legitimately subjected to a storm of criticism all over the world and would have lost some of our own self-respect."

"The stark, brutal truth," Mr. Menzies declared, "is that we cannot win the war without losses and, by the last analysis, the only means of winning is by killing Germans."

Germans Weakened

The Germans, he said, have vast forces, but have many thousands fewer troops and many scores fewer tanks and planes now than when the drive in Greece began.

"In the Middle East, where so many things now look dark," he said, "we are determined to hold our own and may well win a notable victory, but the greater our difficulties, the more imperative it is that we should stand firm, that we should be united, resolute, and energetic. We may leave to lesser people the follies of recrimination and division while the battle rages."

Press Criticism

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 23 (AP)—The Sydney Morning Herald said today that the Government's decision to call a special session of Parliament to review the Nation's part in the war, was a wise move in view of lessons in Greece and "grave new dangers."

It was announced that a session probably would be held May 7. The decision was made after communication between Cabinet members here and Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies in London.

Other sections of the press directed attention to reports that troops were moved into Greece without knowledge of the Advisory War Council.

The Sydney Daily Telegram said the Australian people even now will find it hard to believe that the Government sanctioned participation of Australian troops in the Greek "adventure" without British assurance "that our troops were adequately supported."

The Melbourne Sun-News-Pictorial said that, whatever views might be held on the wisdom of a campaign which split the Australian forces in the Near East between Libya and Greece, the public would resent any attempt to exploit a perilous situation for political purposes.

The Melbourne Age said the Government must explain the action which resulted in the loss of the fruits of the Libyan campaign without compensatory gains.

Labor members of the Federal Parliament were represented as eager to defeat the Menzies Government on the admission of Arthur Fadden, Acting Prime Minister, that the War Cabinet did not consult the Advisory Council, on which Labor is represented, before consenting to dispatch of the A. I. F. to Greece.

Excluding the speaker, the government has a majority of only one in the house.

Axis News Lid Clamps Tighter

BERLIN, April 23 (AP)—Foreign correspondents accredited in one of the Axis countries hereafter may not give information concerning "certain personages" to their colleagues in other Axis countries, authorized Germans announced today as a result of an agreement between German and Italian official press authorities.

Unless it is announced officially or authorized, no mention may be made nor any information imparted on the movements of the following: Adolf Hitler, Premier Mussolini, German or Italian Foreign Ministers, other military personages, government heads or foreign ministers of third countries conferring with or traveling in the countries of Axis statesmen.

If foreign correspondents send revelations transgressing laws against espionage, they may be subject to trial and punishment under those laws.

Otherwise, a series of punishments culminating in the ejection of such correspondents from the country may be invoked.

Correspondents in Germany hitherto have been under these same restrictions except as regards contacting their colleagues in Rome.

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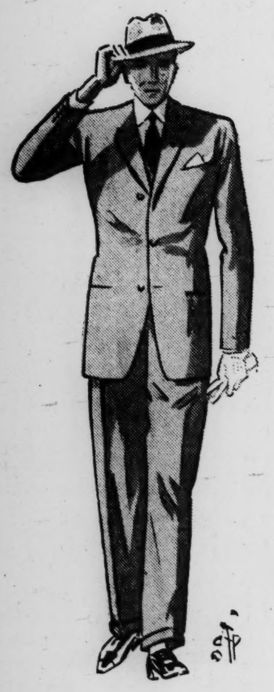

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Wide World

Winston Churchill Is Undismayed

When the British Prime Minister went to Swansea, Wales, recently he was accorded a warm reception by the great crowds which seemed to like his simplicity of manner and his apparent understanding of the problems of the average man. They were especially delighted as he pegged his famous square-topped derby on his stick and waved to them in response to the greeting of the people, and the picture seemed to be all right for the British censor to pass, for here it is.

British Land Raiding Party in Libya

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—The British announced today they had landed a raiding party near Bardia, Libya, on the night of April 19, and destroyed an important bridge, fired an Axis stores dump and put four coast defense guns out of commission.

[The Italians reported earlier this week that German and Italian troops had frustrated an attempted landing by the British on the Libyan coast, capturing a number of prisoners.]

Bardia, not far from the Egyptian border, is about 75 miles east of Tobruk, where a deleaguered British garrison has been reported holding off repeated German-Italian attacks.

The "major part" of the British raiding party returned to base, the Ministry of Information said, but it acknowledged that approximately 60 men were missing.

RAF Active in Libya

CAIRO, Egypt, April 23 (AP)—Raids on the now Axis-held Libyan cities of Bengasi and Barce were reported today by the RAF Middle East Command. Four Axis planes were said to have been shot down over British-held Tobruk.

The communiqué, covering action of the past 24 hours, said the Nazi raid on besieged Tobruk was carried out by a large force. It was confirmed that in a German raid on the same city April 19 four attacking planes were destroyed by ground fire.

British fighters and bombers retaliated with attacks on mechanized forces throughout yesterday, the report said, machine-gunning troop-filled trucks with "heavy casualties and much confusion to the enemy."

In an early morning raid on Bengasi, British bombs scored direct hits on two harbor moles and a ship, the communiqué said, but clouds obscured the effects of the attack on Barce.

Piraeus Has Historic Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Piraeus, a port which has been regarded as a possible Dunkirk for British troops if forced to quit Greece, and which has been heavily bombed since the opening of the Battle of the Balkans, is rated the fourth important port of the Mediterranean, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

Modernized seaport of the ancient city of Athens, Piraeus is about five miles from the Greek capital. Suburban communities stretched between the two cities make the distance one of practically continuous settlement.

Piraeus is about 190 air miles from Saloniki. To the northwest and west are the Axis bases of the Italian mainland and the island of Sicily, the nearest of which are some 350 air miles away. About the same distance on the south is Derna, North African port of eastern Libya, also in Axis hands, after its recent recapture from the British.

The leading port of Greece, Piraeus is a terminus of the most important rail and road systems of the country. Its inhabitants numbered, before the presnt war, around 25,000. Many of them worked in the city's many industrial plants, turning out such assorted products as macaroni, textiles, cognac, soap, iron, and silk thread. The city is also an important shipbuilding center.

Piraeus still guards the ancient harbor works, the remains of fortifications, slipways, and moles, of the early Piraeus. These relics of another day furnish sharp contrast to the modern port, with its up-to-date wharves, loading and unloading machinery, warehouses, and transport facilities.

Still to be seen are fragments of the famous "long wall," first built some 24 centuries ago. Connecting Athens with Piraeus and later fortified and extended to surround the inland settlement, these walls were an effective protection to the Athenians especially during the Peloponnesian War of the fifth century B. C., when the rest of the Attica region was overrun.

Piraeus itself was built nearly 500 years B. C., as the outlet of Athens, in accordance with the cautious habit of the ancients to establish their important cities away from the coasts to guard them against pirate and enemy fleets.

Its wall and fortifications stood until the city's destruction in 86 B. C. by the Roman dictator Sulla. From that time on, the port passed into a period that might be called an historic "blackout."

Vichy Expels Group of 20 Agitators

VICHY, France, April 23 (AP)—Intensified police vigilance in Vichy was relaxed today after 20 agitators of the National Popular group, who had entered from the occupied zone, were rounded up and expelled.

The police had taken added precautions since Sunday night, when the group arrived from Paris vowing vengeance for the disappearance from that City of Jean Fontennoy, a friend of former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval. They charged that M. Fontennoy had been slain.

Although authorities have not established whether M. Fontennoy is simply in hiding, his friends began agitating against the Government.

Police watched them closely, it was said, to prevent a clash between the visitors and the French Legion, followers of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Cabinet Crisis

VICHY, France, April 23 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan, French Vice-Premier, left Vichy today by automobile—presumably for Paris.

His departure was several hours ahead of schedule, and he canceled engagements here which he had listed for this afternoon.

Hints of "imminent" Cabinet changes to set up a more "satisfactory" Government have appeared openly in the press of the German-occupied zone of France.

The Paris-Midi said in a front page story that "reports are current that a government change is impending," and added:

"Vice-Premier Jean Darlan's conversations in Paris are said to be not unconnected with this Cabinet shift which, it is assured, would give public opinion the satisfaction it long has demanded."

On the same page, the paper carried a report of Admiral Darlan's reported trip to Paris.

[Dispatches from Vichy said yesterday that the Vice-Premier probably would leave for the German-occupied Capital today for a preliminary discussion of German terms for closer collaboration.]

[These dispatches said Admiral Darlan was understood to have contacted Former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval at Paris, long a proponent of a close French-German accord.].

One of Laval's closest friends, Marcel Deat, who also is a leader in the National Popular group in Paris demanding close French-German alignment, declared in a radiocast today that his group "will not wait very much longer for our doctrine to triumph on both sides of the demarcation line."

"A conquered country," he said of France, "sees itself offered a chance to co-operate with the conqueror with dignity and for the greatest benefit to its economy."

The pro-Laval newspaper Le Moniteur of Clermont-Ferrand, in the unoccupied zone, called on the French to "grasp the real situation and renounce chimerical hopes . . . France tomorrow will be faced with a Germany totally mistress of the European Continent, and in a few months with a Germany more or less victorious over England. There is the brutal fact which determines our destiny."

Informed quarters here said there were three factors in the present political situation:

Instructions given Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to France, that the Nazis were tired of constant discussions and wanted a man found whom they trust and who would be willing to co-operate. This man could be M. Laval, Admiral Darlan or someone else.

Herr Abetz himself has decided that M. Laval is the man he wants.

M. Laval is unwilling to reenter the Government from which he was ousted except as the real ruler of France.

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New York Opinion Favors Convoys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23 — In the face of growing losses to British shipping through the Nazi counter-blockade, public opinion here is seen swinging in favor of convoying war supplies to Britain. Latest reports in informed quarters indicate that Nazi submarine attacks in the North Atlantic and air attacks in the Mediterranean are sending British supply vessels to the bottom three times faster than they can be built. Meanwhile, it is pointed out, adequate replacements from American shipyards cannot be expected before 1942.

A straw in the wind in favor of American convoys for British supplies was the action of the Social Democratic Federation, meeting here in convention with trade union and right-wing Socialist support, in calling for convoys as essential to the ultimate defense of America and the publication by newspapers of editorials urging immediate employment of convoys. The movement also is getting strong backing from leaders in highest financial, industrial, and legal circles.

Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor, declared the people of the United States would not consent to having millions of dollars worth of munitions "sent to Davy Janes' locker."

"That would be a national frustration in which they are unlikely to acquiesce," Mr. Coudert said. "The goods will have to be taken over the Atlantic safely."

Mr. Coudert, who returned home recently from the first Inter-American Bar Association Conference in Havana, stressed particularly that Latin-American nations were ready to follow the United States in measures against the Axis powers, but, he added, a clearer leadership would have to be forthcoming from Washington.

Latin American Backing

Discussing the basis in international law for America's present and future acts—including the use of convoys—Mr. Coudert stressed the view advocated by lawyers and jurists in a proposed code sponsored by the Harvard Research Committee in International Law several years ago.

This reasoning held, he said, that since, under the Pact of Paris, signed by 52 nations, including the Reich, all aggressors were to be deprived of rights they would otherwise have under international law, an aggressor today could be denied access to the ports of neutral nations, and such nations could adopt measures to hamper the aggressor and in every way to aid the victims of aggression.

Mr. Coudert added that, while this program had never been ratified formally by the nations, nevertheless Robert Jackson, United States Attorney General, had declared at the Havana jurists' conference that the United States had frankly adopted such a course of action.

"This address of the Attorney General, which presumably had the sanction of the Administration," he continued, "is a matter of great importance and marks, to my mind, an epoch in the development of international law and relationships. Our nation has thus gone so far that I see no possibility of returning to the old neutrality or impartiality of treatment as between belligerents.

"It is for the Administration, advised by its technicians, to determine whether the use of convoys or some other methods, is the best way of getting the goods over. The fact, however, remains that unless the country is to reverse completely its policy and to go back some 18 months to a position of strict neutrality, collision with the totalitarian states is probably inevitable."

Hemisphere Unity Sought

Lawyer and jurist delegates to the Havana conference, which was devoted to making laws more uniform among the Western Hemisphere nations and to discussions of comparative constitutional law, gave strong evidence of a wish for unity in defending the Hemisphere against both exterior foes and internal "fifth columnist" enemies, Mr. Coudert said.

"We must remember, however," he added, "that if for any reason the United States should through war or otherwise become weakened and unable to exercise its preponderant influence to protect the lesser states of the Hemisphere, they would naturally follow their own interests in endeavoring to reach terms of agreement with the totalitarian states.

"I am convinced that the South American countries will follow the policy of the United States, and while they have not the physical and economic resources of the United States, they can, I think, be counted upon to aid the United States in carrying out its policy, which is primarily designed to protect this Hemisphere permanently from the curse of war. This is a policy — whatever parochial-minded people may claim—not of war mongering, but of peace sustaining."

Other Supporters

Among leaders in the metropolitan area who have recently backed the use of convoys, through giving their support to the Fight for Freedom Committee, which is urging Naval and Air Force convoying of American supplies to Britain, are Allen W. Dulles, lawyer and world peace worker; Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, head of the Foreign Policy Association; Marshall Field, Chairman of the United States Committee for The Care of European Children; Ward Cheney and Walter Millis.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Administration of Woodrow Wilson, in an address at Utica, N. Y., declared that Americans must realize that they cannot escape the necessity of convoying.

Ernest W. Gibson, Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, speaking at Town Hall here recently, called on the United States to provide convoys "as soon as needed."

"America has adopted a foreign policy of defending America by furnishing material aid to the Allies," he declared. "If that policy means anything, it means America must immediately place itself on a wartime production basis in time of peace. But it also means that when the materials and machinery are produced, they must be delivered safely to Britain."

Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (R) of New York, here from Washington to address a student "Peace and Democracy" assembly, added his voice to those urging convoys.

"We are committed to our present foreign and defense policy, he declared. "The American public is about to be taxed billions of dollars to expedite this policy.

An 'Exile' Talks to Exiles

Wide World

Ambassador Inspects Polish Fliers

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., who as American Ambassador to Poland went through the German invasion and bombing of Warsaw, is now Ambassador to the Governments-in-Exile, not alone of Poland but of Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands. Here, Mr. Biddle is inspecting fliers in a Polish Fighter Squadron in Southern England recently. The squadron of which these men are members is credited with many victories. This picture was passed by the British censor.

Big Army Building in India

LONDON, April 22 (AP) — An army of 500,000 rapidly is being built up in India and that vast territory could produce 2,000,000 fighting men, Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, told the House of Commons today.

"But that is not enough," he added. "In the last few weeks we have seen a million of the bravest soldiers in the world scattered to the winds by the armed divisions of Germany."

A debate on India was touched off when Mr. Amery declared that India's Government could not be changed during the "supreme crisis" of the war and the Secretary submitted resolutions to extend the Defense of India regulations for a year.

Indian Nationalists have been seeking Dominion status, but Mr. Amery said "terrible dangers" were inherent in any breakup of unified India at this time.

Lord Winterton, Conservative, declared "the great dominant fact is that we are going to defend India against the enemy.

"For the first time in the relationship between Britain and India there is danger from two sides and possibly from a third. It's no use talking of constitutions when you want guns and tanks.

"It ought to be possible to raise 2,000,000 men from India, and equip them with tanks and guns, but it has been said that the number sent overseas is 160,000."

Green: War Less Likely Now

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 23 (AP)—Lessened chances of United States involvement in war are seen by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who said yesterday that President Roosevelt had given assurance that convoys would not be used to transport war materials.

"Developments taking place each day tend to lessen the chances of our being involved in war," Mr. Green declared in an interview preceding his speech before the annual Alabama Federation of Labor Convention.

He said labor "is not apprehensive" regarding the possibility of convoys "because of assurance from the President that they will not be used." He asserted this assurance was given by Mr. Roosevelt to the country while Congress considered the lease-lend bill.

Mr. Green said the A. F. of L. supported that bill and emphasized that his organization "favors the Government's policy of giving all material aid to Britain and her Allies."

Charging that "we are for the Government and C.I.O. is against the defense program," the federation chief said that if the Congress of Industrial Organizations had followed the same course as his organization in adopting a "no-strike policy" for defense industries, "we wouldn't be faced by the situation that we are in Congress today and in some State Legislatures."

"A growing state of mind against labor is being created by C.I.O.," he continued, describing the pending Vinson labor-regulation bill as "bad" and one which would "strike at the A. F. of L. and play into the hands of the Communist Party."

Tacoma Bridge Fall: Wind Basic 'Cause'

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The spectacular collapse of the suspension bridge at Tacoma, Wash., last Nov. 7 was attributed by a board of experts today to "excessive oscillations caused by wind action."

The board reported to John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, that the bridge "was well designed and built" and that the quality of materials and workmanship "were of a high order" and that "it was not realized that the aerodynamic forces which had proven disastrous in the past to much lighter and shorter flexible suspension bridges would affect a structure of such magnitude."

Gratitude for Rain

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 23 (AP)—Gov. Sidney P. Osborn has proclaimed Saturday and Sunday Days of Thanksgiving in Arizona for rains that revived rangelands and filled water storage reservoirs.

Nazi War Communiques Often Falsifications

Continued from Page 1

claims were useful to stimulate confidence in Germany at a time when there was little news. I can't think of any other good reason.

German admissions of damage done by British air raids in Germany are admittedly a small part of the truth. As a matter of policy they never concede any damage to military objectives. On one occasion their official report conceded damage to hospitals and apartment houses in a night raid on Berlin. The next morning I personally saw two important electrical factories which had been put out of operation. The avowed purpose of concealing the military damage was to withold valuable information from the enemy. I suspect that it was also to keep the German people from knowing that British planes could do any real damage in Germany.

German reports of losses in the air, both German and Allied, fall in the realm of propaganda, not military fact. Undoubtedly accurate information reaches the German Air Command in Berlin. But no informed person in Berlin accepts what is given out to the public as being anything but what either the Air Force or the Propaganda Ministry considers to be desirable for public or enemy consumption. As a matter of fact it would be poor strategy for any Air Command, always to release true figures. The function of any High Command is to win a war, not to enlighten the public. War reports have become just one more weapon of war, to be falsified whenever it serves any military or propaganda purpose.

German Women

Question: How does the treatment of the German women compare with that accorded to the women of the invaded countries?

Clara L. Springer

Answer: Naziism has accorded to German women the task of propagating the German race at the highest possible rate. To further this, the stigma on illegitimacy has been broken down by every possible means, official and unofficial. Women are encouraged to have children, either legitimate or illegitimate, by propaganda and by tangible financial and food privilege benefits. Legal godfathers are provided by the state for illegitimate children as a concession to moral scruples, and as one further means of removing the inhibitions of unmarried women. Members of the S. S., who are recruited, among other tests, on their merits as exceptional specimens of male physique, have been officially and publicly given the task of propagating as many children as possible without benefit of matrimony. That they carry out their orders can readily be verified in Germany.

Women of conquered countries are not considered to be bearers of German racial blood. Public documents exhort Germans to refrain from polluting German blood by mixing it with "inferior" blood. Marriage between Germans and Poles is, for example prohibited by law and heavy penalties have been imposed for violation of it. Any mixing of German with alien blood is regarded as a "race crime" and punished as such, if it involves bringing alien blood inside Germany. This should not be understood as meaning that German soldiers shun women in occupied countries. That is a different side of the picture. However, military discipline is enforced in the German Army and any act of resisted violence against a woman in an occupied country is punished by summary execution. The mere word of a woman in an occupied country has often been taken over that of a German soldier or officer, even without proof.

What of Resistance?

Question: I would like to know how much and what kind of resistance if any, the countries conquered by Germany are putting up. Which countries resist the most, least, etc.?

Keith Ketner
Madison, Wisconsin

Answer: Moral resistance is general, in fact almost universal, in every conquered country a certain amount of time after conquest. There is always a process of reaction to conquest which begins with frustration, resignation and frequently receptiveness to what Germany may have to offer. This gives way at varying speeds to resentment, hatred and a will to take action. But most Europeans are familiar with conquest and know how futile overt action is if indulged in too soon. They are biding their time. For the moment they go about their business, making the best they can of the situation, working at any job which comes to hand, even making munitions for the German Army, to keep themselves and dependents fed. But there can be no doubt that the great majority are hoping the time will come when they can make efforts which will not prove futile or only serve to weaken their future ability to aid in throwing off the conquest. Sabotage is probably most active in Holland and Poland. Moral resistance is equally vigorous in Czechoslovakia and Norway with Denmark and France next. Belgium probably comes at the bottom of the list. It is interesting that the greatest effort to arouse American sympathy for food shipments to any conquered country should be directed toward relief for Belgium. It is the one country where Germany still seems to have some slight chance of winning the subservience of the conquered population.

Women and War

Question: What has been the effect of a military point of view on the home-loving woman of Germany? Is she merely speechless and fearful as she has been depicted in stories and movies or does she dare to assert her belief in spite of consequences?

Karl Gasslander
Evanston, Ill.

Answer: The German woman views the war much as German men. In fact, I have heard more militant Germanism from women than from men, a condition which is perhaps not limited to Germany in time of war. I think that on the whole German women are more susceptible to official propaganda than men. Their view of the war can certainly not be regarded as something separate and distinct from that of men. They are part of the German people and as such are in step today with Herr Hitler's war effort.

'Mercy Killings'

Question: Twice in Mr. Harsch's series he spoke of "mercy killings" as taking place, and on a "mass scale." This is indeed a frightful charge—in fact I believe it is the worst I have ever heard against the present regime. Could Mr. Harsch tell us more about it—and, if possible, could he include names, dates and places, in the information?

Mrs. Elizabeth Schwartz
New York City

Answer: Fuller details than it is possible for me to give will be contained in an article on the subject by William L. Shirer, former Berlin correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, which is scheduled to appear in the May issue of the Reader's Digest.

The fact that Germany is indulging in this practice should not surprise anyone. The Nazi German state is built on the concept of maximum military and industrial efficiency. When such material efficiency is elevated as the highest object of a nation, the aged, infirm and insane become an irrational burden on the state. It is estimated that these categories of persons consumed approximately one third of the total hospital facilities of Germany before their liquidation began. For those who subscribe to the materialism of National Socialist doctrine it is only a logical step from the sterilization of certain categories of individuals to complete "mercy killing," particularly in time of war. It was practiced by ancient Sparta. It is found frequently among primitive savage tribes. Some medical science condones it. It is only Christianity, with its emphasis on humanity and the refusal of religion to admit that any case is necessarily incurable which stands in the way of such practice.

The practice of eliminating the burden on German hospital facilities of these categories of people began at an early stage of the war with Jewish insane. These were soon exhausted and it was then extended to all insane, aged, and infirm. It was done in great secrecy and is still conducted as secretly as possible. It is done under an unofficial policy carried out by the medical sections of the Gestapo and the S. S. Knowledge of what was going on leaked out gradually through relatives of victims and from superintendents of various institutions affected. American correspondents in Berlin learned of it in medical circles from men who had devoted their lives to the care of such people, who had established some of the finest medical institutions in the world for such purposes and who have been opposing what is happening to their patients with all means at their disposal. To disclose my own sources of information would obviously put the individuals concerned in jeopardy of their freedom, if not their lives. It would also destroy whatever chance they still have to check the practice. To their great credit it should be stated that they have done everything within their human power to protect their patients, even to the extent of hiding them. Another device is to notify relatives to come and rescue them before it is too late. The courage of some of these superintendents of sanitariums to protect their patients will, when the full story can be learned, probably prove to be a far greater human epic even than the religious courage of the Rev. Martin Niemöller, which has already been dramatized for the screen.

That this practice is now going on in Germany is well known in medical circles in Germany, and has been attested and substantiated in diplomatic reports. The Roman Catholic Church has taken cognizance of it in a notice printed in the Osservatore Romano, official news organ of the Vatican, which declared there is no doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church which can be invoked to condone such a practice.

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Coal Men and Union Again Confer

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—As southern soft coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.) scheduled a second meeting today in an effort to end the three-week-old work stoppage in the defense-vital industry, the Senate Defense Investigating Committee in Washington asked mine operators and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, to appear before it Friday unless the soft coal mines in the eight-State Appalachian area have reopened.

The Committee acted in the interest of national defense, Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman, said, as it had been informed steel mills, shipyards and other key industries would have to shut down unless an agreement ending the coal shutdown over a wage dispute was reached quickly.

Negotiations looking to a settlement of the differences proceeded in New York today as reports came from Youngstown, Ohio, of the shutdown of the fifth steel blast furnace due to the shortage of fuel.

President Roosevelt's plans for a trip to Warm Springs, Ga., were being held up by the coal situation, Secretary Stephen Early said.

The President had arranged tentatively to leave for the South tonight. Mr. Early said the trip would be carried out only if the President received "glad tydings that the coal controversy had been adjusted."

Heeding the plea of President Roosevelt for action to reopen the bituminous mines, southern owners resumed last night the wage negotiations they broke off April 11.

Although stalemated since then and bitterly at odds over elimination of a north-south wage differential, as demanded by the union, both sides upon resuming parleys engaged in "a very friendly discussion" and agreed to meet again today.

"I think we can work it out," John R. Steelman, chief federal conciliator said.

He reported the meeting had "canvassed the general situation" and that both sides desired to discuss "some matters" with their respective groups before todays' conference.

Participating in the discussion were two five-man committees headed by L. Ebersole Gaines of Beckley, W. Va., representing the mine owners, and John L. Lewis, union president. Mr. Steelman attended in his role of adjustor.

Auto Union Wavers

DETROIT, April 23 (AP)—Officials of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) said yesterday they could not "see that the 30-day order of the State Labor Mediation Board applies" in the union's threat to strike in General Motors plants.

Basing its action on a corporation statement that General Motors has $315,833,575 in defense work under way in its Michigan plants, the State Board invoked a 30-day "cooling-off period" in the dispute between the U. A. W.-C. I. O. and General Motors over a new contract.

R. J. Thomas, President of the Union, and Walter P. Reuther, director of its General Motors Department, said that "if the corporation forces a strike, defense workers will not be involved," and therefore they did not believe the 30-day order applied.

Coal Cost Hearing

WASHINGTON, April 23—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced last night that the Bituminous Coal Division would call a hearing soon "to determine changes in cost as the basis for making necessary adjustments in minimum prices" for soft coal.

The action, Secretary Ickes said, was prompted by preliminary statistics recently published by the Interior Department indicating that the cost of producing coal had dropped an average of 18 cents a ton since the cost-base for minimum prices was set up. Secretary Ickes previously indicated that such a hearing would consider the effect on production costs of any wage increases.

Threat Hits Defense

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Demanding a blanket wage increase of 10 cents an hour from the Fairchild Aviation Corporation, which has $20,000,000 in defense orders, union employees have notified the company that a strike call had been authorized for Saturday unless a new labor contract was signed.

J. S. Ogsbury, President of the firm, said an agreement signed last May provided wage rises of 5 cents an hour for skilled men and 3 cents for apprentices. He said the plant employs 416 men, 350 in the skilled classifications, to manufacture aerial cameras and survey planes.

Electric Wages Up

PITTSBURGH, April 23 (AP)—The Union Switch & Signal Company and the C. I. O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union have signed a new contract, granting a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase to about 1,500 production employees. The company is a subsidiary of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, which last week signed a similar agreement. Minimum pay has been about 63 cents an hour.

18,000 May Strike

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 23 (AP)—A general strike of 18,000 construction workers engaged in national defense projects in the San Diego area was threatened last night by the A. F. of L. Federated Trades and Labor Council unless demands for wage increases were met.

A meeting of defense contractors with army construction quartermaster representatives and naval public works officers was called to consider the union ultimatum. It was indicated officials of the Defense Housing Corporation also would attend, as the $9,000,000 Kerny Mesa housing project would be affected. Discussions have been under way for two weeks. Details of the wage demands were not made public.

Trenton Has Riot

TRENTON, N. J., April 23 (AP)—Scores of C. I. O. pickets and nonstrikers, swinging baseball bats and fists, skirmished for 15 minutes yesterday outside the John A. Roebling's Sons Company steel and wire cable plant at nearby Roebling.

The skirmish followed a National Labor Relations Board order issued in Washington, directing that an election be held at the Trenton and Roebling plants. The company employs about 5,000 workers. Federal mediators disclosed that both sides had rejected a plan for a return to work pending further negotiations.

Ford Pact Denied

DETROIT, Aprl 23 (AP)—Harry H. Bennett, Personnel Director, denied today that the Ford Motor Company had entered into verbal agreement on wages, bargaining procedure, and a steward system with the United Automobile Workers.

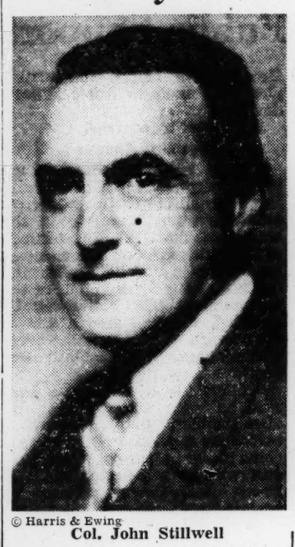
Previously Mr. Bennett had denied a claim by the Federal Labor Union that the Company had agreed to recognize it as bargaining agent for its employees.

The U. A. W. claims were set forth by its President, R. J. Thomas, in a Union publication.

Substantial agreement has been reached on three major bargaining issues, including wages, in a series of conferences with the Ford Motor Company management," Mr. Thomas said.

Mr. Bennett said the only agreement the Company had made with the U. A. W. was to reopen the plant following a strike.

'Safety First' Their Motto



© Harris & Ewing
Col. John Stillwell
President of National Safety Council.

Ted V. Rodgers
President American Trucking Association.

Another Steel Boost

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 23 (AP)—Mounting pay rolls in the Alabama Steel District were boosted again today when Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company announced a 10-cent hourly wage increase. The increase applies to approximately 2,000 employees and will bring the district's pay roll increase since April 14 to approximately $5,500,000 annually.

Packers Boost Pay

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—Three of the "Big Four" in the meat packing industry announced today 8 per cent wage increases for more than 13,000 employees in production and maintenance departments.

N. Y. Offers Safe Drivers for Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, April 23—Greater efforts for safety in the home, in the streets and in the factories were urged by leaders of law enforcement agencies, industry, education and public officials at the second of four-days' sessions of the twelfth annual Safety Convention and Exposition at the Pennsylvania Hotel today.

Carroll E. Mealey, New York Commissioner of Vehicles, said his department would supply to military authorities civilian driving records in order to provide the Army with a list of drivers with good safety records, should the need for them arise. He also proposed an inventory of automotive equipment in the state as preparation for defense.

William Roach, Superintendent of Police, Waterbury, Conn., recommended that police departments institute public relations methods like those in use by commercial and industrial firms.

Two Jobs to Do

"The first job is to keep the public up to date on what the department is doing," he said. "The second job is to educate the public to the level of the desired enforcement. In most cities and states today the level of safety education of the adult is below that of the desired level of enforcement—from the point of view of reducing accidents.

"It is necessary to assign the special task of public relations to some individual or special department which can concentrate on it, become expert in it, and accomplish possible advancement."

Safety in Latin America

A plea for construction of a vast system of super highways as an aid to national defense was made by Ted V. Rodgers, President of the American Trucking Association. He said the nation now has a fleet of 4,500,000 trucks operated privately and for hire which could be diverted to government use in an emergency.

William Marks, of the Stuyvesant High School, in a session on high school accident prevention, held that safety had become an essential part of the secondary school curriculum.

"Safety," he asserted, "is not an isolated subject, but is knit into every phase of human activity. Each student should assume a share of responsibility for accident prevention in his activities."

"Safety as related to Latin America," was the topic of a luncheon and afternoon session of the convention. The Inter-American Safety Council, Inc., presented its 1940 aviation award to Pan American Airways system for a perfect safety record in operating a total of 113,200,630 passenger miles in Latin America during 1940. At the same time the Council presented medals for life saving to Segundo Ruiz and Juan Campos of Chile and Jose Gil Salvador of the Dominican Republic.

The roof garden and the Salle Moderne of the Pennsylvania Hotel have been given over to exhibits of safety devices, many of them war inspired, such as gas masks, asbestos fire-fighting suits, "tin" hats, portable blackout lamp and a trailer fire fighter.

The exhibition also includes the first public showing of a collection of old prints and lithographs, many of them by Currier and Ives, portraying historical American fires, displayed as a tribute to the National Board of Fire Underwriters and as a feature in the fire prevention campaign with which the Board is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary.

Anti-Hague Ticket Ready for Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. Y., April 23—Requesting the ballot designation of "beat Hague-Vote American," the citizens ticket for the May 13 municipal election was on file here today. Each of the candidates for the five-member City Commission had 2,049 signatures for the test of strength against Mayor Frank Hague, who is seeking a seventh term with the other commission incumbents.

The anti-Hague candidates include Mrs. Grace Billoti Spinello, the first woman to run against the Hague organization on a municipal ticket. Her running mates are Thomas Herlihy, David A. Nimmo, Julius C. Raab, and Joseph F. White.

Textile Union Stymies Reds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—Setting a national example, the Textile Workers Union of America, one of the largest Congress of Industrial Organizations unions, today had amended its constitution to prohibit any member of a Communist, Nazi, or Fascist organization from holding office in the union or any of its locals.

Meeting in convention at the Capitol Hotel, union delegates gave the amendment almost unanimous approval when it was proposed yesterday, only two votes in the opposition being heard. The Textile Workers Union is the bargaining agent for 300,000 workers in 1,000 plants in 32 States. There are 1,250,000 textile workers in the United States.

Before the vote, several union officials roundly denounced foreign ideologies, especially Communism.

William Smith of Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, who introduced the amendment, said the union's Law Committee, sponsor of the measure, had not been moved by hysteria or charges that Communism existed in the C. I. O. but intended through the amendment that the forces of destruction would be kept out of the union leadership.

The convention adopted a second resolution denouncing the Vinson anti-strike bill in Congress condemning the model anti-sabotage bill recently enacted in several States, holding that the bill would set up "vicious" private police systems.

Stalin Recalls Lenin's Tenets

MOSCOW, April 23 (AP)—In his first public address since the present war began, Joseph Stalin, the uncommunicative leader of Russia's millions, reminded a Kremlin audience last night that Nikolai Lenin, founder and patron saint of Bolshevism, had "taught us to guard this great union."

Mr. Stalin's last previous speech was to the Communist Party Congress in March, 1939, when he declared that Russia had no intention of allowing itself to be drawn into a war against Germany to "pull other people's chestnuts out of the fire for them."

His words last night were spoken in the Palace of the Kremlin, at a reception for singers and dancers of the Middle Asiatic Tajik Republic who have just concluded an art festival in Moscow.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, briefly reported that "Comrade Stalin spoke warmly of the great Lenin, who created the Bolshevik Party, organized the union of peoples of this great country and taught us to guard this great union. Then Comrade Stalin proposed a toast to the health and flourishings of the Tajik people and all possible development of their culture and art."

Tass said that the speech received an ovation from an audience which included members of the Politburo, Army Commanders, People's Commissars, Deputies of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) and recent winners of Stalin prizes in literature, arts, and sciences.

Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff also spoke at the reception, toasting the Tajik artists and Stalin prize winners. The speeches were followed by a performance of the Tajik group. Mr. Stalin went to the theater three times last week to watch their Oriental presentations.

Odd Occupations

Among the odd occupations discovered by census-takers during 1940 were fishworm rancher, whistle-tester, ham-sniffer, and egg-breaker.

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After Easter Sale
The Season's Leading Styles of Coats and Suits at reduced prices at the beginning of the season is a
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LIT WEEK

Now in Progress . . . First Store-Wide Sale of Our Golden Jubilee Year . . . Celebrating 50 Years of Saving You Money by Saving You MORE!

Golden Jubilee Lit Week is a super-week in itself . . . 10 full days and two gala Wednesday evenings devoted to offering MORE of the same high quality goods and satisfying services that shoppers of Philadelphia and vicinity have come to expect of Lit Brothers.

From the very beginning, back in 1891, Lit Brothers laid strong emphasis on value-giving. And now, we are completing 50 years of continuous strong emphasis on value-giving . . . celebrating a Golden Jubilee that comes only once in a lifetime . . . and we're telling it to the world with unbeatable values.

Don't Let Lit Week Savings Get Away from You for Lack of Ready Cash

Buy on a Lit Brothers "LETTER OF CREDIT"

Come see one of our Credit Representatives, Fifth Floor, and arrange for a "Letter of Credit." You'll find that it eases up your money-problems like magic! You'll find it the short cut to *having* more, because it gives you so much more time to pay. (There is a slight carrying charge.)

CHARGE ON BILLS NOT DUE TILL JUNE

FOUNDED IN 1891 . . . THIS IS LIT BROTHERS' Golden Jubilee Year . . . 1941

An Impressionistic View of Washington

Continued from Page 1

tory was pointed out by Mr. Swing, but the jittery state that could permit such a rumor is a matter for historians.

A Real "Scoop"

Into this atmosphere of uncertainty and apprehension the solid fact of the new tax bill loomed up. Here again it was a matter of peculiarly intense excitement to newsmen. On Monday Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan brought to the House Ways and Means Committee as a closely guarded secret the detailed specifications for a uniquely drastic tax bill. Yesterday the New York newspaper, PM, in dispatches from Nathan Robertson, of its Washington staff, who had sat up all night on the task, gave detailed statistics, compilations and tables of what the Treasury had recommended. And today, following newsman Robertson's detective work, which represents one of the authentic newspaper "scoops" of a lifetime, other newspapers were presenting the story with the confirmation of off-the-record officials.

There are reasons behind the "scoop." There is a faction in Congress that wants the recommendations of the Treasury to be published at once rather than kept confidential as is the usual habit. The pressure groups and lobbyists surrounding the formulation of a tax bill, it is pointed out, surpass in number and intensity anything else seen in Washington, even tariff bills and throng 'round a tax committee's secret sessions like wasps 'round an apple core. These lobbyists, it is charged, learn the rates affecting them instantly, and set their battle lines to work at once. It is the public, whose interest is to see an equitable distribution of taxes over the whole range of income, as proposed in the initial unified Treasury plan which finds out the Treasury recommendations last of all, and frequently only after committee members have capitulated to the buzzing of the wasps.

Most Important Bill

No more important tax bill has ever been presented to the House Committee, it is felt here. The rates are so drastic that a single person with $5,000 income who paid $163 in taxes this year will pay $748 next year; and a married couple with two children and an income of $4,500 who paid $59 this year would pay $265. Rates on corporations, war profits, luxury goods, and various industries are in proportion.

There are two ways of treating such a tax, it is felt here. One is the normal humdrum, political way of times past: to re-hash and scramble the unified Treasury proposals into a hodge-podge of unbalanced Congressional levies, depending on lines of least resistance and the guidance of wasp-lobbyists and with particular leniency on the middle-income groups centering around $10,000 a year, which is what Congressmen themselves receive.

The other way is to accept the unified new tax pattern in the spirit of the national emergency, as something substantial to which the sacrifice-desiring Nation can cling while all the old democratic order trembles and is shaken. Congress necessarily has the last word in tax matters, but past records too often show that Congress has yielded to expediency and scrapped the carefully devised unified Treasury proposals, for the benefit of special interests.

Mr. Roosevelt has let it be known that he intends to intervene in this matter. A talk to the Nation from the White House on the new taxes is planned. There is every indication that the tax bill will be the vehicle for testing Mr. Roosevelt's confidence, expressed yesterday, in Americans' support of democratic government.

Greek Army Quits in Epirus As King Escapes to Crete

Continued from Page 1

of the remainder of the Greek Army and of British troops.

The fate of the British was uncertain, but it appeared they faced the alternatives of abandoning Greece altogether or undertaking an equally hazardous retreat through Athens to the Peloponnesus.

Despite the grave outlook, King George announced it was his intention to carry on the struggle "with all remaining forces with a view of securing the supreme national interests."

Reports emanating from Vichy to the effect that from 300,000 to 400,000 of the Yugoslav forces still were holding out against the Axis had not been confirmed.

Defeated Italy

It was the Army of Epirus which scored the great successes against the Italians after they invaded Greece last Oct. 28, driving them back into Albania and later sweeping up the Albanian coast for more than 50 miles.

During the past week, however, this Army has been falling back steadily under a flanking German thrust from the north. It appeared the Army finally had been hemmed in between the revitalized Italian forces and a Nazi column stabbing southwestward to Ioannina from Metsovo in an encircling movement.

Crete is about 75 miles off the southeastern tip of Greece and about 250 miles north of the Libyan coast, where Axis armies are engaged in a drive aimed at the Suez Canal.

The British established bases on Crete shortly after the beginning of the Greek-Italian War.

The Italian High Command's communiqué announcing the surrender of Greek forces in Epirus and Macedonia follows:

"The Greek Army in Epirus and Macedonia laid down its arms.

"The capitulation was presented yesterday evening at 9:04 o'clock by a Greek military delegation to the commander of the Ninth Italian Army on the Epirus front.

"The procedure of surrender now is being established in particulars in complete agreement with the allied German Command.

Convoy Attacked

The Fascist High Command goes on to say:

"An Italian warplane torpedoed and sank an 8,000-ton steamer in an attack upon a convoy in the eastern Mediterranean Monday."

Other air attacks, a communiqué said, resulted in the sinking of a 2,000-ton steamer and two large sail boats in San Maura Channel south of the Greek island of Corfu, damage to a submarine and other shipping.

A Stefani dispatch from the Albanian front referring to the surrender of the Greek army, said a Greek delegation composed of a colonel of the general staff and two other high-ranking officers appeared before the Italian line on April 22 bearing white flags.

After asking to talk with the Fascist commander, the dispatch added, they were taken to headquarters and requested terms. The terms which were drawn up called for unconditional surrender.

An authoritative source said soldiers belonging to the surrendered Greek forces would not be regarded, however, as prisoners, but would be left free in northwestern Greece after surrendering their guns.

The Italian radio reported from Milan that the Italian flag has been hoisted on two Yugoslav steamers which had been operated in the service of Switzerland between Genoa and New York.

The steamers were listed as the 2,819-ton Dubac and the 1,397-ton Una, which the radio report said were confiscated in the port of Genoa when hostilities against Yugoslavia started.

British Effort to Save Greece Wins United Public Support

Continued from Page 1

fore, it is argued that the President doubtless will make some move when he deems it imperative to counter Axis successes.

Menzies' Advice Indorsed

As for debates and speculations about the responsibility for British aid to Greece, they have figured prominently in the general conversation here recently so it is no surprise to learn that American columnists have discussed the same subject. But British opinion today indorses Mr. Menzies' message to Australians that debates and recriminations can do no good at present.

Moreover, it is increasingly clear that controversy over who wanted the British to fight in Greece and who didn't is something like wandering off a main road and down an alley. One might say from a purely military viewpoint that nobody wanted to face the full might of the German Army in Greece while at the same time jeopardizing the brilliantly won hold on Libya, but the War Cabinet, with the usual full co-operation of its military advisers, reached the same conclusion which the British people now have reached, that to desert Greece was an unthinkable alternative and would cause greater harm to the Allied cause than the ultimate failure of the venture.

Suggestions that Mr. Churchill pushed reluctant generals into the Greek campaign, or vice versa, therefore are held to be largely irrelevant.

Furthermore, the decision was not based solely on moral considerations. For a pertinent question is: "Where would the Germans be today if the British had not gone into Greece?

There may be disappointment that Britain still has to confine itself to delaying actions. But Government spokesmen have indicated repeatedly that this must be so till production of the democracies equals the long start gained by Nazi war factories. In the meantime, delaying action is felt to be better than no action at all.

Sympathy with the Australians and New Zealanders for the disproportionate stake they have in the Balkan conflict is widespread in Britain. But reported murmurings of discontent in Australia are understood here not to be criticism of their troops in action but mainly resentment that the Australian people were misled into thinking that their contingents were part of a much larger Imperial expeditionary force than this force has turned out to be and also regarding the inadequancy of news about them.

In Britain itself, while feeling about the war situation is tense, that tenseness is nothing new. The people are absorbing shocks from Greece as they have absorbed all the other blasting.

The little waitress I see almost every day whose determination was knocked away by last week's terrible raids so that she felt she could not face any more, today is again repeating the old slogan: "We've got to stick it out."

That is the sort of an event which keeps up the courage of others.

That is the keynote of some editorial comments on the general war situation. Whatever happens in Greece, it is pointed out that the Greeks have helped the British along the road to Adolf Hitler's downfall.

How? Just by courage.

Socialist Answer

To the rejoinder that courage isn't enough, the Socialist Daily Herald replies: "Courage matters more than anything else in the world just now. . . . The courage of Dunkirk gave our airmen heart for the Battle of Britain. When the number of our fighter pilots at the beginning of that battle can be revealed, we shall gasp afresh at the courage which broke the overwhelming weight of machine power thrown against them."

"Hitler," says this newspaper read by some 2,000,000 working-class families, "wants to smash us before we can master him in machine power because he knows that otherwise he will be too late. . . . Every time courage flares up against Hitler, the world is a little nearer being rid of him."

It needs courage, as Britons know only too well, to await the next blow and work twice as hard when there is not much good news to cheer and not much comfort or pleasure at the end of the day.

But the British are confident enough courage has been found before and will be found again.

Blamey Gets Post

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Albert Blamey of Australia as Deputy Commander-in-Chief for British forces in the Middle East was announced today by Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies.

General Blamey has been commander of the Australian expeditionary forces.

The Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East is Britain's Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

Another 'Alabama'?

BERLIN, April 22 (AP)—The Berliner Börsen Zeitung charged the United States in an editorial today with "deliberately committing hostile acts against Germany, Italy, and Japan," and compared the present repairing of British warships in American yards to the "Alabama" case of the Civil War.

After making biting remarks about President Roosevelt, whom the paper blames personally for the tension existing between Germany and the United States, the editorial concluded:

"The last word about the illegal acts of the Roosevelt Government has not been spoken—it will leave a more powerful and memorable impression in American history than the 'Alabama' case."

[The "Alabama," a man-of-war, was built at Birkenhead, England, in 1862 and turned over to the Confederate States of America. After being outfitted and armed in the Azores, it cut a destructive swath through Union shipping before it was sunk off Cherbourg, France, by the Union ship "Kearsage" in June of 1864.

A board of arbitration in 1871 ordered England to pay the United States $15,500,000 damages for the depredations of the "Alabama" and other commerce raiders supplied the Confederates by England.]

Premier Lauds Greek Unity

ATHENS, April 23 (AP)—Addressing the Nation as he and other members of the Government prepared to follow King George to Crete, Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos called Italy a "cowardly colleague" of Germany today and told the Greeks to "be sure that soon a brilliant national day will break."

His proclamation said:

In this so hard but so great moment, at which we are leaving for Crete with the heroic King of our country—worthy counselor and Premier adviser in the struggle which his country is continuing—I feel obliged to say that I am really proud of this national political unity, which symbolizes in the best way the inflexible Greek mold and manifests the steadfast will of all of us not to surrender to the invader.

We are defending ourselves against an unfair aggression, but also against the unprecedented infamy on the part of an empire of 100,000,000 which struck us from the back in order to save its cowardly colleague and partner whom we had defeated.

From the endurances of this hard struggle against our race, which is disapproved by all those who are morally superior and by free peoples of the world, who have expressed their disgust, we shall come out victorious, glorious and large. The moral power of our country has never reached such a height before.

The armistice which has been signed with the Germans without authority appears to have been precipitated by exhaustion from an unequalled, victorious struggle of six months and more. It is the result of crushing pressure which was exerted on our gallant army.

The struggle is full of material calamities and cowardly blows against civilians. But losses do not daunt the brave. These will be replaced and compensated for. All Greeks will share the losses and we shall restrict compensation to those who will suffer them. This is a sacred and invaluable obligation.

Have endurance. In this way you will increase the moral benefits to the country, whereby very soon a new and great Greece will be reborn. Nations which keep their honor and respect their friendly obligations obtain title deeds serving their interests.

These titles are written in blood and describe sacrifices and supreme heroisms. We are bound to respect and safeguard them.

Be sure that soon a brilliant national day will break, a greater day for Hellenism.

Maurois Sees Nazi Thrust at Gibraltar

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23 (AP)—André Maurois, French novelist and historian, believes the next Nazi move will be a thrust at Gibraltar.

The Germans, he said here in a Buffalo Evening News interview, need only a small, well-equipped army for the attack and can dispatch it into Spain on the "best railroad," the line from Bordeaux, entirely in Occupied France.

M. Maurois, official observer at British General Headquarters during the Battle of France, is delivering three series of public lectures at the University of Buffalo.

It is "ridiculous," he asserted, to "talk of the French turning over their ships to the Germans. When France fell, the Germans took over 53 ships, including a very large one, in French ports."

War Efforts Are Measured By President

Continued from Page 1

dian shipyards may take over construction of a number of small boats.

Benefit to Canada

"We would be very glad to have this work done in Canada," Mr. Knox said. "It would enable Canada to increase her volume of dollars for exchange purposes."

He was sure it would be "entirely feasible" for the United States to purchase small craft from Canada and then turn them over to Britain under the terms of the Lend Lease Act.

"Canada has to buy a lot of things in the United States," he explained, "and she is running short of exchange. We have agreed to purchase as many things as we can from her to maintain her balance."

"We would pay Canadian shipbuilding companies just as we would pay a private contractor in this country," Mr. Knox said, adding that the United States either could retain the vessels built or turn them over to England.

Statements of Policy

With the immediate purpose in view of giving new assurance to Britain and a clearer statement of the decisions which America must face quickly, the President utilized his mid-week press conference to these essentials of policy:

1. This war will be won by keeping the main defender of democracy going. The defender is England and the British Empire.

2. American aid can and will keep Britain going. Arms in increasing quantity will continue to flow to Britain, whether the immediate news be good or bad and the country's own defense cannot afford to have this aid rendered futile by failing to reach its destination.

3. Neither the Battle of the Balkans nor the Battle of the Mediterranean will determine the war, but the continued existence of Great Britain will determine it and the President had utmost confidence that Britain would keep going.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke more at length about the course of the war than he has for several weeks. It was clear that his intention was to strengthen morale in both Britain and the United States.

But those who have reason to know are sure that the President is doing more than bolstering morale by quiet and reassuring words. The evidence is that he is preparing for bolder measures in the very near future.

Major War Decision

Today he cut down his personal appointment schedule to three visitors in order to free himself for matters of the highest policy. He hopes to go to Warm Springs this week end; the White House says he would go immediately if the coal strike could be brought to an end.

It seems clear that Mr. Roosevelt would not leave Washington at all right now if he did not wish to free himself of all lesser duties and demands upon his time in preparation for a major war decision. It will be in the direction of more decisive aid to Britain and to further measures to keep open the harrassed shipping lanes of the North Atlantic.

In the meantime, the House Merchant Marine Committee is speeding favorable action on new legislation which will give the Administration sweeping powers to take over for use by either the United States or Britain all foreign-owned vessels lying idle in American waters. Hearings are being brought to a close and it is clear the bill will have the Committee's strong indorsement.

Pool of Shipping

As one step to relieve the shipping crisis, all foreign ships will be turned into a "general pool" available for operation either by the United States or any country in the lend-lease area.

The President also is reassured by latest returns of the Gallup Poll on the blunt and inescapable question: "Should the United States Navy be used to guard ships carrying war materials to Britain."

The survey showed that while 50 per cent of the country is opposed to this step as of today, 71 per cent of the American people would approve convoying if it becomes indispensable to British victory.

When the Government gets ready to take such a measure, it will make it amply evident that no lesser step would be adequate to protect the United States from the Nazi sweep.

The Office of Production Management made it clear that complete unity of policy prevails between its Purchasing Division, headed by Donald M. Nelson, and its new Price Administration and Civilian Supply Division, headed by Leon Henderson.

The OPM announced that it would veto any defense contracts calling for prices in excess of those set by Mr. Henderson's department and will thus join in enforcing the anti-inflation and price-fixing program.

In fact, the procedure of denying orders to industries which decline to abide by price decisions probably will constitute a more effective means of obtaining compliance to the price program than more ambitious steps of "drafting industry" or placing "compulsory orders."

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, a frequent critic of Administration defense methods, advocated that formulation of basic policies for mobilizing the Nation's economy to meet wartime problems be placed in the hands of a war resources administration.

Today's Woman

I'm No Old Cowhand, but I Do Like Western Clothes

By Tamara Andreeva

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The skies are blue, the sea is blue, and blue is the new "big" color. You will see it in cottons, piqués, jersey, denims, and colorful prints.

Possibly the best way of classifying the endless variety of at-ease clothes is by dividing them into the sophisticated and the unsophisticated.

The sophisticated group includes various "influence" things. There are black linen garden clothes, for instance, in which the Chinese influence is seen. Inspired by the graceful lacquer screens, they carry out the Oriental feeling in the wide cut of their sleeves, in quilted jackets, and in circular motifs on their backs.

Greece hasn't been forgotten. In the same urban group are abbreviated wrap-around affairs of white jersey, with long flowing coats to match, or combination playsuit-bathing suits with matching capes.

South Seas Influence

The South Seas have been responsible for the fabrics block-printed or appliqued with water lilies or other exotic flowers. As you would suspect, they are cut in the shape of sarongs.

For the girl who likes color, there are bold print pajamas with blouse-bras and very wide, skirt-like trousers.

For those who are at home on a ranch, the unsophisticated group is more comfortable. I am no old cowhand, but I would take a ranch vacation if only to wear some of the delightful cotton print dirndls, or overalls with crisp eyelet-embroidery piqué blouses. Since most Western ranches offer more than just the wide open spaces (they have tennis courts, swimming pools and all the rest of the luxury trimmings), a Western vacation gives you plenty of chance to show off in your best casual manner.

You may try the denim nauticals with or without patriotic emblems and tricolor ornamentation. Or you may step out in colorful playsuit with bandanna halters.

The new ginghams are very amusing. Saucy gingham playsuits are worn under the new, below-the-knee-length coats (with pork-pie hats to match). "Chu-chus," made of checkered white and blue ginghams, are reminiscent of the locomotive engineers' shirts.

Indian Authentics

Delving deeper into the historical background of the West are the Indian authentics inspired by the designs in Indian rugs, pottery, and ceremonial tepees. Among these, colorful seersuckers flourish, embellished by thunderbirds, dogs, reindeer, or conventionalized geometric patterns around hems, pockets, and necklines. Hollywood's Louella Ballerino distinguished herself by bringing forth a new type of tennis dress. It has a minute dirndl skirt that wraps around like an apron and is decorated with peasant embroidery around the hem and square neckline.

For the hiker and tree-climber there are slacks outfits with narrower and snugger-fitting trousers—a cross between slacks and frontier pants. These are executed with leather pipings, studded belts, and rodeo shirts echoing the story of the old West.

For the girl who spends a great deal of time on the edge of the swimming pool there are ingenious bathing suit-playsuit combinations. They come in stretchy, quick-drying fabrics designed to serve as well in the water as on a tennis or badminton court.

Bicycle Togs

For those who do not trust four-legged transportation and come to the ranch with their own bikes, there are lovely bicycle togs, immaculately tailored culottes and classic shirts of gabardine, covert, and again—denim.

The scoop of the season is the Indian broomstick dress. It is sold actually wrapped around a stick to keep the tiny pleats of the wide skirt in place.

For the inveterate Western dogie-roper, there is the traditional rancho group of clothes—mixed cowhand and dude outfits. These give you blue jeans and checkered shirts; sturdy cowpuncher boots and wide-brimmed hats. For ranch guests with a flair for the theatrical, there still are all leather "noodle-fringed" culotte skirts with very dressy silver-ornamented belts and hatbands.

Whatever one may choose, one can't go wrong, for all of these clothes are equally charming. The difficulty is mainly in making up one's mind which to select.

To Apply Bronze Paint

To apply gold bronze to exterior metal surfaces, first prepare the surface by painting with a metal primer. Mix the bronze powders with a special bronzing liquid or with a mixture of one part benzine to two parts of spar varnish, and apply it with a brush as when applying regular paint.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—April 23, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Wall Coverings Resistant To Water

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bathrooms have gone glamorous in recent years, both new and remodeled. Not only are the modern fixtures a joy, but walls, too, have come in for their share of attention. So when it comes to deciding what you will have in your house, be sure to investigate some of the exciting new wall-covering materials that are available. There are many which are as lovely to gaze upon as they are easy to keep clean.

There is porcelain enamel, for example. Used considerably in recent years for store fronts, builders are beginning to discover its possibilities for bathroom use. It is the same sleek material that covers your refrigerator and kitchen stove—glass fused on lightweight steel. It is available in delicate colors as well as in white. In one installation two tones of light blue are used. Horizontal panels are clipped together with stainless steel strips, and the same material is used on the ceiling. One of the chief advantages of porcelain enamel is the ease with which it can be cleaned with a damp cloth. Furtherefore, it is exceedingly durable. Never will it fade or flake, and steam from the shower does not affect it.

Structural glass is growing in popularity for this use as a bathroom wall covering. Slabs of it, opaque, white or in color, usually one half or three quarters of an inch thick, are cut to the required size, and may be used as a wainscoting only, or the walls may be entirely covered with it. Very effective it is, for example, to cover walls to the ceiling with white or pale gray-blue glass and to decorate the ceiling with a chintz-patterned paper (using, of course, an all-over design with no up or down). A minimum of effort is required to clean it with a damp cloth.

Linoleum as a wall covering for bathrooms made its public debut at the Chicago Exposition in 1933, and since then its popularity has been growing rapidly. This is not the burlap-backed linoleum used for floors, but a thinner variety, applied with cement, and may be used over old walls. Its flexibility makes it useful in remodeling when the walls are uneven, and makes possible rounded seamless corners. When used as wainscoting, linoleum is secured at the top by a metal cap strip. Sometimes it is decorated with inset bands of contrasting color or with figures.

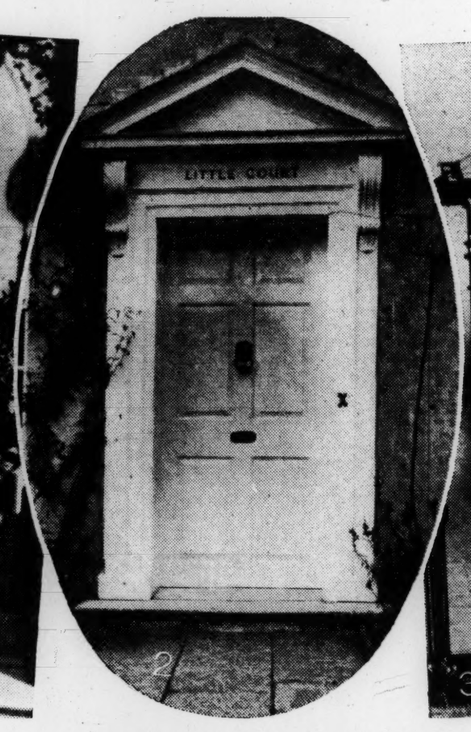
Also on the market are new materials made of pressed wood-fiber, coated with enamel which is baked on so that it will not chip or crack or craze under ordinary circumstances. They come in white and four colors, or scored to resemble tile, and are applied in large sheets over existing plaster walls or over wallboard.

"Waterproof" wallpapers come in delightful colors and patterns. However, even though the surface itself is impervious to water, moisture may seep through at the seams. So a coat of colorless lacquer applied after the paper is hung is sometimes advised. A completely waterproof covering is desirable back of the tub and to protect spots where there is likely to be much splashing.

Leads in America 2 to 1!

A coast-to-coast survey shows *twice* as many women use new, quick Lux for fine washables as use *any* other flakes, chips or beads. Comes in the same familiar box—at no extra cost to you.

1. Be kind to your friends and put the number of your house where they can find it. This house is well identified by large lettering on a projecting lantern



2. There are many attractive ways of identifying your house. This black lettering on a white background is an excellent way of marking a house.

K. Morrison

3. The marking of this house is an object lesson in clear lettering and good illumination. It does not encroach upon the design of the doorway.

Keep Your House Number Plainly in View

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How is your house identified? By a name or a number? Is its identity so clearly stated that he who runs may read, or is it something a newcomer must spend time in discovering? If this last question seems superfluous, we have only to remember the precious moments we have wasted driving up and down some country lane in search of an elusive cottage.

Lest anyone suppose that these omissions and ambiguities occur only in the country, let him think of the times when he arrived late at some unfamiliar address in a city just because he couldn't find the right number. What causes this delay and confusion? There is a variety of reasons. Numbers may be so badly placed that it is a puzzle to locate them. Lettering once painted boldly on glass transoms may have become faint and illegible after years of rubbing and cleaning. Numerals may not stand out in sharp enough contrast from their background. An overgrown shrub may hide them completely. They may be visible at close range but not from a driver's seat. At night they may be obscured by inadequate lighting, or lost because there is no lighting at all.

Simple Rules to Observe

It is astonishing how little attention many householders pay to this question of identifying their homes after dark. People who choose well-designed numerals and place them properly for daytime identification often neglect their nighttime function.

What are some of the simple rules to be observed in numbering houses in towns and cities? Numbers should always be placed as near the public thoroughfare as possible. If the house stands back from the pavement, it is often feasible to put the number in black lettering on the curb, just as street names are frequently placed somewhere at the intersection of blocks. If this is done, the number should be repeated on the front entrance. If the front door be flush with the pavement, the number can be set at eye level to one or both sides of the entrance, or be clearly indicated on the glass transom over the door. If the entrance is below or above the street level, the lettering should be sufficiently large and distinct to be visible from the roadway.

House Names Need Lighting

In big apartment houses the name should appear in some conspicuous position. There seems to be a reluctance to acknowledge the identity of apartment houses in some cities, especially in the more exclusive sections. This is certainly a mistake. The name can figure in the general design of the entrance in such a way that it is artistic and practical. This will add to the convenience of visitors and tradesmen without detracting from aesthetic values.

A long chapter could be written about lighting house names and numbers after dark. One thing only is imperative—that the name or number be seen from a reasonable distance. In old houses where glass transoms are found over front doors, the easiest method is to have an electric lamp behind the lettering on the transom. Attractive variations on this theme are numerals introduced as an integral part of the decorative design of such transoms or accentuated in the centre by means of projecting lanterns. In old-world houses where the front door is surmounted by decorative lunettes in the manner of the Adam Brothers, there is sometimes space for the number in the lower centre of the lunette.

Plan When Building House

In modern homes this matter of lighting house names and numbers need not be an afterthought or an ingenious adaptation. It may be regarded as an essential part of the architectural scheme. If the number is placed to one or both sides of the door, ornamental lanterns suitable to the style of the house can be hung immediately above. If there is strong overhead lighting, this may be sufficient to make the number visible. But if the number is placed at some distance from the front door—on the projecting front wing of the house, for example, or on a gate post—there should be a strip light above it.

Strip lights will be found equally useful in the country where, more often than not, the house stands some distance back from the road. Then its name or number should certainly appear on the garden gate or on piers or posts. Where wings extend at right angles from the main body of the house to the roadway, as is often the case in England, the problem can be solved by means of a signboard projecting from the corner of the wing nearest the garden entrance. Nothing could be more delightful than a name plate of lacy wrought iron, or a painted sign in an openwork wrought-iron frame—a delicate pattern outlined against the sky in the daytime and etched against the darkness by strip lighting at night.

New Hair Styles Go Grecian—With Fly-Away Curls

One noted authority has launched a series of Hellenic hair fashions. This trend was inspired by Gluck's famous Greek opera "Alceste," and many ideas were taken directly from Greek masterpieces. These Grecian styles employ the use of curls in great abundance, sculptured curls and ringlets of classic beauty, many of them three inches in length. Sometimes these curls are piled high and held with a cord to emphasize the contour of the head. One with this basic arrangement has a side bang of curls, giving a sweeping effect of mass curls from low on the temple upward to the crown of the head.

For very young things or for women who lead an active life yet want the Grecian touch, there is the short, cropped hair-do—a solid mass of fly-away curls. This type of hair-do is very attractive with hats that sit on the back of the head, or with diminutive ones that perch high up on the crown.

Braids or twists of hair will be very much in use this season, particularly in the evening when dignity and grace are of first importance. They will be used to circle the head wreath fashion, span the distance between two upswept rolls, or build a Psyche's knot.

Upswept waves are good, the theory being that they match the popular upturn of hat brims.

Something different, again, is the coiffure that is parted and combed back into big loose waves, or the coiffure that is rolled at the sides to reveal a perfect widow's peak.

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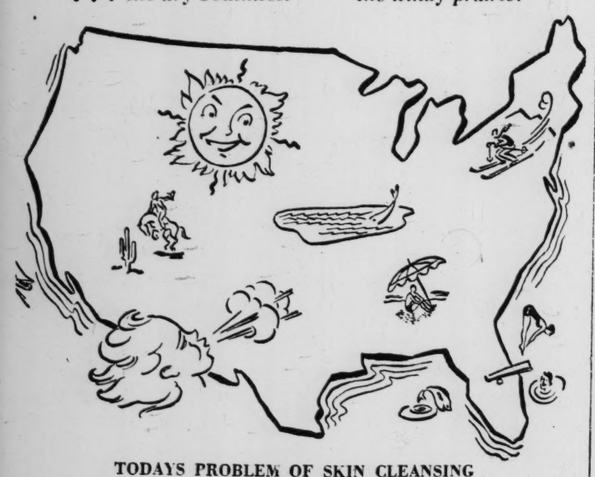

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Why Not Put a Dressing Table On Top of the Radiator?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you a radiator that is an eyesore, and do you need a dressing table? Then put a dressing table on top of the radiator!

My own problem suggested its own solution, for the radiator stands in front of the center window of a bay—the best place in the room for a dressing table. I was fortunate, too, in finding "up attic" an old table whose top is 36 x 22 inches, just the right size to go over the radiator. It leaves a pipe and heat-regulating valve exposed, but they aren't too conspicuous, and it's convenient to be able to reach the valve without groping under draperies for it.

My table has a good drawer, shallow but of practically the same dimensions as the table-top. To prevent the heat from melting my creams and lotions I nailed two sheets of ¼-inch asbestos board on the under side of the table. The drawer gets fairly warm, but not enough to do any damage. Insulating wallboards now on the market might be even better. The ½-inch-thick kind, with maximum insulating value, comes in 4x6-foot sheets, and you can get a single sheet at most lumber yards for something over $1. You can cut it yourself, or call in a carpenter if necessary. A 4x6 sheet will afford two thicknesses for almost any size table, and that should be enough to control even the hottest radiator.

If you're willing to forego a drawer, you may use several layers of insulating board without any wood at all, and tack your cloth skirt to it.

When using an old table, or a cheap new one, remove the back legs and leave the front ones for support, or use any stout length of wood—a curtain pole or even old broom handles will do—for front legs. If you stand a mirror on the table, its weight will keep the table completely steady.

You may cover the drawer-front and the sides of the table with pieces of thin cardboard covered with cloth and finished with edging sold at a trimming or upholstery counter, or you may prefer a narrow ruffle for a frillier effect. It's a good idea to gather any ruffle on elastic rather than on tape or string.

A glass top for the table is a luxury well worth having. A piece 36x22, cut with rounded corners, would cost about $3.50 for plate glass, and a little over $2 for heavy sheet glass.

Gwendoline Keene

ANNE NAGEL
Glamorous and beautiful is this Universal star who recently increased her growing popularity when she appeared in "Diamond Frontier".

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The Home Forum

The Bright-Siders

IT WAS FUN wearing gumboots again. Our forebears really did know something about independence. I could slosh along in virile disregard of the rivers, lagoons, and estuaries. April had taken Evergreen the best part of the way back to Genesis. Winter had held until the 20th. On the 21st and 22nd, seventeen inches of wet snow brought the ground-cover almost chin deep. Then the sun opened the oven door. Then rain, tall columns of liberating rain marching up from the south, and there was universal music, falling vistas of it, welling rivers of it, texture upon texture of sound, tender and triumphant just as Brahms has caught it in the last movement of his Second Symphony. And Nicholas Pumble said: "You'll probably find a pair of boots in the attic."

Hannah looked horrified at his sending me up there. She pretended that her attic was a dark and dangerous jungle, somewhat like the Congo before the King of Belgium civilized it.

* * *

So now I lilted along, a morning's work behind me, in my boots, utterly brave, splashing to the Post Office with a reckless courage I hadn't known since boyhood. Only at one point, where the Mississippi was joined by the Missouri, I hesitated, faltered. Racing snow-water has a cold and glittering eye. It took some reminding to realize that this was just the road. Yet the worst that could happen would be water in my boots and I thought: It's inconvenience that makes cowards of us nowadays. Give up anything rather than be disturbed.

I dared the water to come over my boot-tops and, of course, it didn't.

Nicholas had the Post Office to himself. The mail hadn't got through. I said that I doubted whether even the Coast Guard could have made delivery. But Nicholas was far away.

"The trouble is I haven't been hospitable enough," he said apropos of very little, though I saw that he had been writing a poem. "I demand instead of invite, and that's why the best of them don't come. Or, if they come, it's grudgingly. You talk about southern exposures. It isn't enough. You've got to lie out there with one whole side open to the infinite and then they'll troop in. Why should a poem leave its wild, and beautiful spaces and accept my cramped rhyme unless some unique welcome is awaiting it? You have to offer it something, love, experience, longing, or at least an attractive silence. Don't you find it so?"

"In other words, you're trying to say that you can lead a poem to paper, but you can't make it sing."

"No. I'm trying to say that it mustn't be led. It must come of its own sweet will, alighting in the heart because the heart is ready. I've been too peremptory. If I ever get out a book of poems, this shall be the Foreword." He handed me a scrawl.

A POET TO HIS POEM

Come in, my song, from down the pasture,
Come from the wood, the far-glimpsed sea,
From the wide skies that darken slowly,
Come to my heart and visit me.

I know the cost, O sweet reluctant,
Of leaving your haunt of wind and birds,
But come, come share with me your sadness,
Enter my narrow house of words.

"You should get a few replies to that invitation," I said. "But why 'sadness'?"

"Considering its possibilities, the infinite joy and wisdom and loveliness to be expressed, do you suppose any poem can be quite happy over the result?" Nicholas asked. "From sky to sonnet—do you think that an occasion for hilarity? The glimpsed is so much more than the got."

"Next you'll be having poets sued for cruelty to their inspirations," I said.

"Any poet worth the name sufficiently punishes himself. He reads his printed work."

There was nothing more to say.

* * *

"I must read you something to cheer you up, Nicholas," I remarked. "Are you submerged in gloom? Do you deplore your situation in life? Does everything look black?"

Nicholas smiled the Pumble smile which is a sort of indirect lighting and makes you unexpectedly love the human race. "Do I look it?" he asked. "I'm so happy that I fear it's illegal. It's so unfair."

"That's a pity," I said, taking out Mr. Maploony's latest letter. "You probably won't feel like joining *The Bright-Siders*."

"I probably won't," Nicholas concurred. He was grinning now. "What is it, or who?"

"You've heard me speak of Miss Chillom, Maploony's friend."

"Yes, I remember. The tangential spinster."

"But very good-hearted. A shade loquacious. But then she lives in Washington where everything is done by words. She likes movements. She loves to bring people together. When Greek meets Greek, they probably owe it to her. She attends sessions of Congress."

"I have the picture," Nicholas said.

* * *

"Then I haven't done her justice. She really is kind. She'd risk trucks and taxis and hold up traffic for fifteen minutes to rescue a kitten. I want to be fair to her. She isn't *glad* this war is on, but it does give her limitless opportunities. Maploony reports the latest. I'll read the paragraph:

"By the way, Miss Chillom has thought up a new way of being of service to Great Britain. She has organized a club called *The Bright-Siders*. She thought of it one day as she was coming down the Capitol steps after one of those depressing isolationist speeches. She has changed her views completely, as I think I wrote you. She used to be very much incensed, you remember, over their actions in the War of 1812. But since she read that Washington would be the first place to be bombed, if the British fleet is sunk, she has forgotten 1812. Part of her income comes from mortgages on some houses near the Capitol.

"Being so depressed gave her the thought that others might be depressed, too, and that led to the brilliant idea that she could help them and Great Britain also. So she has offered—it began with her friends—to discover the bright side of any situation which a depressed person brought her, for $1, which dollar goes to Britain. Then the cheered-up person becomes automatically an enrolled member of *The Bright-Siders* and is thereby empowered to cheer her or his friends up, at a dollar apiece.

"Miss Chillom, I hardly need tell you, has been remarkably successful. She has taken in as high as $5 in one day from unhappy people to whom she has pointed out the brighter side of things, and of course you can trust Miss Chillom to find one. Yesterday she had a letter from a person who we think must be a Nazi-sympathizer. It said: 'I will give you $10 if you can point out a bright side to your silly self.' That just shows to what lengths jealousy will go.

"I write this in case you want to aid the cause. Of course, with Britain spending $40,000,000 a day for the war, $5 or even $10 a day looks comparatively small. But, if we all held back, where would we be? And then there is the added cheerfulness. I thought that you might like to consult Miss Chillom, enclosing $1. Or possibly you might ask a friend. You need not feel embarrassed to do it. Miss Chillom's method is to go right up to a person and say: 'Are you submerged in gloom? Do you deplore your situation in life? Does everything look black?' It invariably brings a response.

Let me hear soon.

Yours devotedly,
J. P. Maploony."

* * *

"Remarkable," Nicholas said. "I almost regret my happiness. It would be worth having a genuine sorrow in order to see what the lady would do about it."

"You'd get a dollar's worth of platitude, doubtless; but don't you see? She's clever. She can always tell the mourners that they're making somebody over there happier, some hero or heroine, aged twelve. It doesn't look so funny now."

"The kind are never funny," Nicholas said.

"I think I ought to read Maploony's letter to Mrs. Scratcher."

"By all means!" Nicholas exclaimed. "Bessie Scratcher will have the Evergreen Chapter of *The Bright-Siders* founded before dark."

"All I ask is to be present when she comes to Hannah. Somehow, I can't see Hannah telling her woes to Mrs. Scratcher."

"No," and Nicholas smiled one of his interior smiles. "I remember asking Hannah once about that, about never telling her troubles. And she said: 'I stopped sucking my thumb, too, a long while back.'"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Spring Moon

Full moon over city square
Throws a silver pathway where
Children play by daytime. Now
Only shadow of a bough,
Curved with weight of new bud, swings
Gently over sleeping things.

Full moon over city pier
Floods the firm boards white and clear
Where a thousand steps have rushed.
Even by the moorings hushed
Are the waves light whisperings,
In the midst of sleeping things.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERUVIAN TAPESTRY

THE TEXTILES of western South America are among the most beautiful ever fabricated in the known history of weaving and needlework. They contain in their pictorial and abstract motives a record of belief and superstition reaching well back into the history of the native Indians. They are compact with symbols related to nature and legend, and the beautiful colors and vibrant designs express great imaginative vigor. The textile patterns are as graphic as words themselves in communicating thought and feeling.

When the Spaniards came to South America, they did not destroy native culture. They did introduce, to be sure, European elements. The textiles of Peru show particularly the fusion of native and foreign traits. It so happened that these blended well, and the art of weaving continued in the Colonial era. During the epoch of the Hapsburgs, tapestries with rich and solid patterns were woven, and they generally included the double-headed eagle of the Hapsburgs. Later, in the Bourbon period, French influences permeated and the fleur-de-lys took the place of the double-headed eagle, as in the central motive here.

This tapestry panel in the Boston Museum collection is wrought in wool on cotton. Its major colors are crimson, dark blue, yellow, with the central motive done in black and white.

D. A.

Master Biographer

THE CONTRIBUTION of Boswell to the art of biography is immense. His originality as a biographer is conspicuous. . . . Other biographers had used anecdotes, dialogue, incidents, journals, and letters. From the beginnings of the "history of particular lives" one or more of these elements of portraiture had been employed. As we have seen, anecdote relieved the crude narrative of Asser, enlivened the tragic tale of Cavendish, letters broke the monotone of Watson's pious portrayal and actually told the story of Mason's *Gray*, and the journal figured in various memoirs, fictitious and real. There were whole books of anecdotes, like Spence's, and volumes of "characters." And there were Johnson's own analytical studies of the poets. But Boswell combined these stock materials of life-writing into a coat of many colors, cleverly piecing them together into something very like a seamless garment. The *Life of Johnson* is a book of anecdotes, if you like, about a man and his friends; it is a collection of definite impressions, if you prefer, by a curious observer with pencil sharpened to record good talk; or it is a realistic narrative of the intellectual adventures of a wise man and his disciple; or, finally, it is a volume of critical opinions and acute comments on life by a philosopher. The many-sidedness of Boswell's work, centered in a personality, has commended it to many generations and made it timeless.—From "The Stream of English Literature," by JOHN CALVIN METCALF. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

At an Old-Time Spelling Bee in Illinois

I HAVE OFTEN heard it said that in the old days people spelled more correctly than now. If this is true, it is true of older days than mine at Hope. Then, although we had a spelling match the last half-hour of many Fridays, we made the mistakes which must always be made by all but experts in the difficult English language. One winter a neighboring school held a series of public spelling bees in the evening. We thought of this as a conscious revival of a former custom. Guy and I, then perhaps eleven and thirteen, drove our bay Indian pony Dick in his red and black cart to see what the first of them would be like.

It seemed strange to be in a schoolroom at night, dark outside, dusky inside with kerosene lamps, and stranger to see men and women sitting at desks built for boys and girls. The teacher of that school took charge. About half of those who came sat as audience. The other half chose sides and stood in lines along two walls. The teacher gave out words from a familiar spelling book, first to one side, then to the other. Each person who misspelled a word went back to his seat. When nobody was left on one side, the other was the winner. Then came the match for individuals, all in one long row. First the teacher gave us easy words. The line grew confident, and the audience restless. He turned farther toward the back of the book. Hard words thinned us out. Hard words, however, were not enough. There were wary spellers in the line. Finally he came to tricky words. The line shortened to three, a man, a woman, and a boy. He gave me the word indelible and I spelled it. Four or five turns later, he gave me deleble. I had never seen the word, spelled it by analogy with indelible, and went down. (It is a mild comfort to realize that in time delible came to be the preferred spelling.) I do not remember whether the man or the woman left was the victor.—From "An Illinois Boyhood," by CARL VAN DOREN. (New York: Viking.)

Undisturbed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE many today who are in need of a place of refuge, a peaceful retreat, which is not to be found in material structures however far apart from the turmoil of the world, but rather in the consciousness of the presence and power of God, divine Mind. Those needy ones who seek protection and surcease from suffering do well to heed the comforting words of the Psalmist (Psalms 46:1, 2): "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea;" and the further assurance (Psalms 91:10, 11): "There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

The longing for freedom from the stress of daily experience and the desire for peace are natural. Harmony is the natural status of spiritual man, and this state is demonstrable in present experience. Withdrawal from the material world about us does not ensure peace and harmony, but spiritual understanding, translated into terms of daily living, lifts thought above the fears and disturbances of material experience into realization of the perfection of man as the image of infinite Mind. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 306), "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal."

Material sense testifies to fear, disaster, disintegration, greed, apathy, selfishness, and dependence on person rather than on divine Principle, claiming that men are slaves of circumstance and that iniquity reigns. Divine Science unfolds to human consciousness the spiritual reality, revealing man in God's likeness, spiritual, free, unchangeable, and dependent on God alone.

External conditions and trying circumstances cannot hinder the demonstration of the harmony which comes from spiritual understanding. In the midst of the most untoward circumstances Christ Jesus performed his mighty works, and his disciples made marvelous demonstrations of peace, health, and harmony, blessing their own age and leaving for all mankind a rich example.

Mrs. Eddy overcame evil in the face of difficult circumstances and demonstrated Truth for the sake of mankind, healing the sick, and establishing her church whose mission it is to perpetuate scientific Christianity. Christian Science is practical and demonstrable. Using the rules of divine metaphysics, we demonstrate divine Principle and solve our problems. There is nothing miraculous about the process, rather is it divinely natural for spiritual understanding to eliminate material beliefs and thus prove that man in God's likeness is harmonious and free.

Whether great or small one's problem may be solved by spiritual understanding. A student of Christian Science, who for a number of years had found it necessary for business reasons to move frequently, seemed to make little progress in overcoming dread of the disorder and labor involved in the process. Eventually, when again faced with the necessity of moving, she awakened to the possibility of demonstrating her God-given dominion over disturbing conditions. She began by rejecting the belief of having insufficient time to read and study the Bible and Science and Health in the general hurry and confusion entailed by the change, and by dwelling on thoughts of true restfulness.

With deep gratitude to God for His ever-present goodness she devoted considerable time to study and prayer, claiming her God-given right to spiritual calm under trying conditions. She affirmed with conviction the fact that in her real selfhood she was the reflection of God, always expressing Godlike qualities, never separated from her creator, and that, regardless of the testimony of material sense, disorder and confusion were unreal, unknown in the eternally harmonious order of divine Principle.

Having changed her mental attitude toward the task facing her, she set about joyously to do what needed to be done. Unlike previous experiences her work was free from confusion, disorder, and fatigue. Although thereafter called upon to move a number of times, she never again experienced any sense of disturbance during the process. Placing spiritual things first, she gained that mental balance which accompanies spiritual progress.

Christian Science makes it increasingly clear that evil in whatever form is a false sense of God and man. It is the mist, which, according to Scripture, "went up . . . from the earth" (Genesis 2:6), seeming to hide the true or spiritual creation recorded in the first chapter of Genesis. We overcome error by rising above it. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 355), "To strike out right and left against the mist, never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

БЕЗМЯТЕЖНЫЙ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Многие ныне нуждаются в месте приюта, в мирном убежище, которых не найти в материальных зданиях, как бы далеко эти здания ни стояли от мирских волнений, а лишь в сознавании присутствия и могущества Бога, божественного Разума. Те, которые нуждаются и ищут защиты и прекращения страданий, поступят правильно приняв во внимание утешительные слова псалмопевца (Псалтирь 45:2, 3): "Бог нам прибежище и сила, скорый помощник в бедах. Посему не убоимся, хотя бы поколебалась земля, и горы двинулись в сердце морей"; и дальнейшее заверение (Псалтирь 90:10, 11): "Не приключится тебе зло, и язва не приблизится к жилищу твоему. Ибо Ангелам Своим заповедает о тебе—охранять тебя на всех путях твоих".

Стремление освободиться от напряжений каждодневных переживаний и желание покоя—естественны. Гармония—естественное состояние духовного человека, и это состояние доказуемо в нашем нынешнем переживании. Удаление от материального мира нас окружающего не обеспечивает покоя и гармонии, тогда как духовное понимание, в применении к каждодневному существованию, возносит мысль над страхами и беспокойствами материального существования к осознанию совершенства человека как образа бесконечного Разума. Мэри Бекер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет (на стр. 306 книги Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures): "Оставаясь безмятежной среди противоречивых показаний материальных чувств, Наука, все также царящая, раскрывает перед смертными непреложный, гармоничный и божественный Принцип,—раскрывает Жизнь и вселенную, всегда сущие и вечные".

Материальные чувства свидетельствуют о страхе, несчастии, разложении, алчности, безразличии, эгоизме, и о зависимости скорее от личности нежели от божественного Принципа, заявляя, что люди—рабы обстоятельств и что неправедность царствует. Божественная Наука открывает человеческому сознанию духовную действительность, показывая человека, по подобию Бога, духовного, свободного, неизменного и зависящего только от Бога.

Внешние условия и тяжелые обстоятельства не могут воспрепятствовать выявлению гармонии, которая происходит от духовного понимания. Среди самых неблагоприятных условий Христос Иисус совершал свои великие деяния, и его ученики давали дивные выявления покоя, здоровья и гармонии, принося благословение современникам и оставляя богатый пример всему человечеству.

Mrs. Эдди преодолела зло в лице трудных обстоятельств и выявила Истину ради человечества, принося исцеление больным и кладя основание своей церкви, назначением коей является увековечение научного Христианства. Христианская Наука—применима на практике и может быть доказана. Пользуясь правилам божественной метафизики, мы выявляем божественный Принцип и разрешаем наши задачи. В этом процессе нет ничего чудодейственного; скорее, для духовного понимания, божественно просто исключать материальные верования и, таким образом, доказывать, что человек, как подобие Бога,—гармоничен и свободен.

Человеческие задачи, будь они велики или малы, могут быть разрешены путем духовного понимания. Одна ученица Христианской Науки, которая должна была в течении многих лет, по деловым соображениям, переезжать часто с места на место, видимо, мало продвигалась на пути преодоления боязни беспорядка и усилий вызываемых подобным процессом. Как то, когда перед ней опять встала необходимость переезда, она пробудилась к возможности выявить Богом дарованную ей власть над тревожащими ее условиями. Она начала с отвержения верования в то, что у нее не хватает времени читать и изучать Библию и Science and Health в общей спешке и суматохе вызываемых переменами, и стала останавливаться на мыслях об истинном покое.

С глубокой благодарностью Богу за Его всегдасущую доброту, она стала посвящать значительное количество времени занятиям и молитве, заявляя притязание на Богом дарованное ей право на духовное спокойствие при тяжелых условиях. Она убежденно утверждала, что в истинной своей сущности она является отражением Бога, всегда выражая Богоподобные свойства, что она неразлучна с ее творцом и что, независимо от показаний материальных чувств, беспорядок и сумятица—недействительны и неведомы в вечно-гармоничном порядке божественного Принципа.

Переменив свое мысленное отношение к предстоящей задаче, она радостно принялась за то, что нужно было исполнить. Не в пример прежним случаям, ее работа оказалась свободной от замешательства, беспорядка и усталости. Хотя впоследствие ей и приходилось переезжать много раз, она никогда более не испытывала никакого чувства замешательства во время этого процесса. Отдавая первенство духовному началу, она приобрела то умственное равновесие, которым сопровождается духовный прогресс.

Христианская Наука делает все более и более ясным что зло, в какой бы то ни было форме, является ложным представлением о Боге и человеке. Это—пар, который, согласно Св. Писанию: "поднимался с земли" (Бытие 2:6), как бы скрывая истинное или духовное творение занесенное в первую главу Бытия. Мы преодолеваем заблуждение подымаясь над ним. Mrs. Эдди пишет (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 355): "От ударов направо и налево по туману кругозор не разъясняется, но поднятие головы выше тумана есть наилучшее средство".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бекер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1941

Coal Situation In N. E. Pinched Only in Places

District gets bulk of fuel from Appalachian areas where contention prolongs a strike.

New England's coal situation was pictured today as "generally comfortable, though pinched in places," as a result of the Appalachian soft coal strike which entered its twenty-third day today. Among coal distributors, electric power concerns, and certain defense item contractors interest focused on resumption of negotiations between the United Mine Workers and the so-called Southern operators.

At President Roosevelt's insistance, these groups resumed negotiations in New York last night. No result was announced, but conferences were scheduled to resume late today, and local coal men were hopeful for a settlement this week.

17,000,000 Tons a Year

Should the strike be prolonged very many more days, it was said in several quarters today, the situation in New England might easily become acute. This region gets 12,000,000 tons of its yearly 17,000,000 tons from the Southern areas where agreement has been hardest to reach.

This coal must be mined, shipped to tide water, loaded on colliers, brought to New England docks, re-shipped to points of consumption—a process requiring two weeks.

In other words, should the strike end tonight or tomorrow it would be two weks before local distributors would receive replenishments. It was said that New England has sufficient stocks to run these two weeks, so that early settlement probably would bring few direct consequences to consumers, including the booming defense plants whose consumption is now at high levels.

Inland Points Vulnerable

First to feel the effects, it was believed, would be those points some distance inland, and supplied by rail from Boston, Providence, Portland, and other centers. A certain amount of rationing is already in effect to certain points, it was learned, although not of serious consequence.

The Boston Edison Company reported on April 1, when the strike began, that it had a 50-day stock of coal on hand. Allowing the 23 days of the strike already passed, and 14 days for new deliveries, it would appear that should the strike end tonight the Edison concern would be within 13 days of exhausted supplies.

However, it is probable that Government officials would enforce rationing elsewhere in order to keep electric power available.

In the case of the New England Power Association, it was pointed out that the strike came at a moment when water power production is at a peak, hence coal consumption can be curtailed to a degree without too much inconvenience.

Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont were seen as in being fairly good condition today, with Rhode Island and Maine in less strong positions, but not facing an immediate threat.

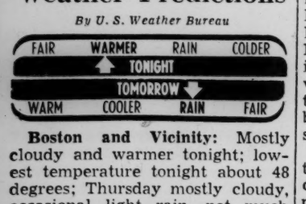
Quincy Tax Rate Lower For Sixth Year in Row

The 1941 Quincy tax rate at $31.20 shows a reduction for the sixth consecutive year, Nathan G. Nickerson, Chairman of the City Assessors, announced yesterday. The new rate is $1.10 lower than last year.

Increased activity in both industrial and home construction during the past year was held responsible for the decline.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight; lowest temperature tonight about 48 degrees; Thursday mostly cloudy, occasional light rain, not much change in temperature; gentle southerly winds tonight and Thursday.

Maine, New Hampsire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness and warmer tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy, warmer tonight; Thursday cloudy with occasional light rain, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate south or southwest winds tonight and Thursday; weather mostly cloudy, occasional light rain over south portion Thursday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Moderate to fresh southeast winds over north and central portions becoming northwest Thursday, and fresh easterly winds over extreme south portion; weather overcast with intermittent light rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	59	New Orleans	68	78
Chicago	47	62	New York	48	59
Denver	35	52	Norfolk	52	56
Kansas City	53	72	Philadelphia	48	62
Los Angeles	54	73	St. Louis	50	64
Miami	76	76	San Francisco	51	60
Minneapolis	35	57	Washington	52	65

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 23.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:32 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 9:55 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:04 p. m.

The Animal Kingdom Through The Eyes of The High Speed Camera

Henry B. Kane

Some of Henry B. Kane's Nature Pictures Made With Edgerton Light

Left: The "sleepy" toad suddenly flips out his long tongue in quest of a choice delicacy. The toad's hairs, which few persons have ever seen, are discernible in the original print, but are lost in the reproduction. Center: Two-point landing—An ordinary bumble bee, with partially retracted landing gear, prepares to extract a drop of nectar from a syringa blossom. Right: "Clean to the End" is the title Mr. Kane gave to two pictures of a white-foot mouse, of which this is the second. The white-foot, a nocturnal creature, as evidenced by its large eyes, is a clean little mite, and washes his tail by drawing it through his mouth. That's what he's doing here. Incidentally, white-foot, in this instance, appears to have usurped the toad's supposed resting place on the top of a toadstool.

New Buildings Going Up For Trade School

Work on the biggest construction job ever undertaken on Thompson's Island, Boston harbor, began today when a 20-ton steam shovel which was lightered over to the historic island for the purpose, turned the first sod for three new buildings for the Farm and Trades School.

The buildings, each to be two stories and basement, will provide home-like facilities for 84 boys and 12 adult members of the staff. They will be red brick, like the other buildings of the school, and each will contain two masters' suites, a commodious living room, game and recreation rooms and kitchen, laundry and work rooms for the staff.

Designed by Kilham, Hopkins, and Greeley, Boston architects, these buildings will complete the group of five that was started five years ago. The Charles Hayden Foundation is providing funds for two-thirds of the cost of the three new structures.

New Boiler

In connection with this work, a new boiler will be installed in the central heating plant at this time.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, a member of the Board of Managers of the School; Arthur Adams, President of the board, and J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, are expected to manipulate the steam shovel in the sod-turning ceremony this afternoon. The Board of Managers, faculty, and student body will participate in the ceremony, led by the Farm and Trades School Band of 50 members.

Thompson's Island has played a vital part in the history of New England ever since its possession by Myles Standish in September of 1621, and especially as a battle field during the Revolutionary War. The Farm and Trades School had its beginning in Boston in 1814, and then in 1832 this 157-acre island was purchased, and the main building designed by Bulfinch was completed in the following spring.

Musicians Trained

Cornelius C. Belton, later President of Harvard University, was one of the early superintendents of the school. The first boys' band in America was established there in 1857 and since that time, many able musicians have received their early training there, including three members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The school features character training, diversified industrial interests, college preparation, trades work and agriculture. The alumni include Clarence De Mar, "Big Brother" Bob Emery, and Henry Fox, recent chief of the Boston Fire Department. The headmaster is William M. Meacham of Morrisville, Vt., who received his education at Suffolk Law School, Middlebury College, and Boston University.

Despite adverse economic conditions of the past decade, the endowment of this school has been nearly doubled, and the program of improvement has continued apace. Current income is not quite sufficient to meet the annual budget, but generosity of friends of the school make up any deficits without making permanent funds suffer, it is stated.

How Nature Photos Are Made: Speed—Patience—And Skill

Combine a liberal portion of Henry B. Kane's particular talents in the field of nature photography with a generous dash of technical aid afforded by the Edgerton high-speed light, and the resulting photographic souffle is a dish to make ardent nature lovers return for a second helping.

Despite a light and humorous touch which characterizes many of his animal portraits and which delights the children, however, there is nothing frothy or superficial about them. They are the result of much patience and care both in preparation and execution. Hours, days, or weeks may be necessary to get precisely the desired "shot."

So popular last year was a showing of Mr. Kane's animal photography at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that a second exhibition, including many pictures, was recently on view. Mr. Kane is Director of the Institute Alumni Fund.

The Speedy Toad

"A clarity, impossible with the usual fast action camera," asserts Mr. Kane, "is made available through the Edgerton high-speed light. Take, for example, the pictures of the white-foot mouse. Its tiny body is continually pulsating, and consequently its fur blurs at ordinary speed. This is not true with the high-speed equipment; every hair is distinct."

One would think that no animal could accomplish much in one thirty-thousandth of a second. This is a misapprehension. For ordinary, even extraordinary, shutter speeds were not able to "stop" action in the movements of many of Mr. Kane's subjects. Consider the sleepy toad basking in the sun on a rock. Not likely to break any speed records, you say. But just watch his tongue in quest of a meal. The long tongue, hinged at the front of the mouth has whipped out, performed its work, and in a moment the possum-playing toad is again "asleep" on the rock.

Mr. Kane tried to watch for the expected action, then snap the picture. But his reaction time was altogether too slow. So he rigged up an arrangement whereby the toad itself released the shutter connected to a blade of grass, and flashed the Edgerton light.

Who has ever seen toad hairs? Not even the experts until Mr. Kane produced a photograph which gave concrete evidence that a minute stubble does, at times, exist on the toad's warty skin.

Frogs Keep Eyes Open

It has been thought, too, on good authority that frogs while leaping or swimming, close their eyes to protect them from injury. Mr. Kane's studies show that they do not. A frog, in common with certain other amphibians, possesses three eyelids, the usual upper and lower lids and a third translucent membrane known as the nictitating eyelid. This third lid is the one the frog shuts while in action.

Come spring, and Mr. Kane's home at Harvard, Mass., takes on the aspect of a small menagerie. He does not attempt to catch the desired poses of his "nervous sitters" in their natural haunts. Instead, he gathers his gallery subjects as youngsters, raises them to maturity, snaps them at frequent intervals during the period, and then releases them. He is training an able assistant in this "bring-'em-back-alive" work in the person of his five-year-old son, David, who gathers in the toads and turtles he runs across.

Mr. Kane innovated sequence pictures in the recent showing with series of a frog jumping, a toad and a caterpillar, and a leaping trout. The trout pictures which as yet have not been published, provide superb detail of the fish as he rises to the fly.

His furred and feathered subjects have been seen in such magazines as Natural History, New England Naturalist, Nature, and many others. He is an illustrator as well as photographer; has written several books, and spiced many others with his delightful sketches. "The Tale of a White-Foot Mouse," a life history of that tiny creature, and first of a series called "Wild World Tales," appeared last fall and the second volume in the series, "The Tale of the Bullfrog," has just come from the press.

The surface of nature, only scratched at present, bids fair, through this new technique, to reveal many further secrets to the inquisitive nature lover.

College Students In 'Peace Strike'

With German U-boats daily bringing the Battle of the Atlantic nearer American shores, 1,000 greater Boston college boys and girls today joined fellow-students on 100 campuses of the Nation in mass demonstrations against war.

Leaving classes with or without official permission, students at Harvard, Radcliffe, and Tufts went out on their eighth annual "strike" for peace and heard mass meeting speakers denounce convoys, the "proposed A. E. F.," Roosevelt's "attempt to create an incident," and anti-strike legislation.

Simultaneously, a group of some 25 Harvard students who regard isolationism in these crucial times as "criminally shortsighted" countermarched in the Yard, protesting the day's peace demonstrations.

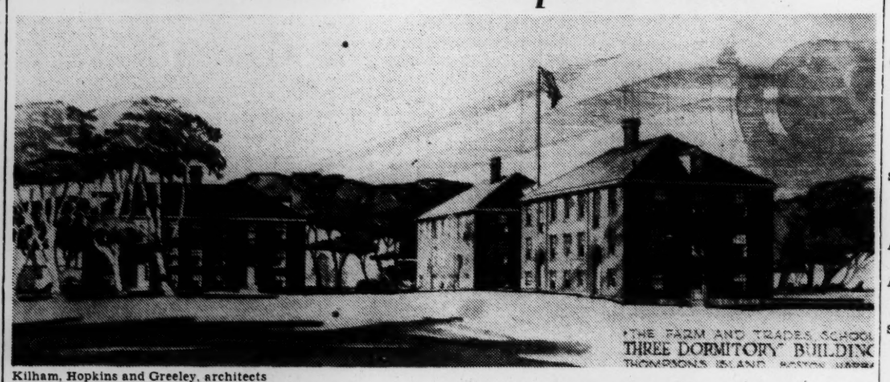
Two parallel "picket lines," both composed of Harvard and Radcliffe students, marched to Memorial Hall at 11 a. m., one bearing posters calling for "convoys now" and "unity among democracies," the other exhorting students to "fight the battle now—for peace."

At Tufts, a mock "funeral service" for "Johnnie Q. Tufts '41" was conducted by Dr. Albert Q. Perry, a graduate student in the School of Divinity, before some 300 undergraduates.

Yale Peace Rally

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23 (AP)—United States Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota told a peace rally of Yale students today that the last week of the European war marked "a turning point in American thinking and there is now a much better than even chance to keep America out of the European war."

Soon to Rise on Thompson's Island



Kilham, Hopkins and Greeley, architects

New Dormitories for Farm and Trade School

Designed by Kilham, Hopkins and Greeley, Boston architects, each building will house 28 boys, and in addition contains two masters' suites, a commodious living room, game and recreation room, and kitchen, laundry and work room for the staff. They will be of red brick in harmony with other buildings of the school.

Forest Fires Are Checked In Two States

Officials in Massachusetts and New Hampshire stated today that forest fires in both States have been halted but expressed concern at the lack of rain to avert the outbreak of new fires in the dry woodlands.

The last fire in Massachusetts, State Police said, was brought under control about midnight. This was in the vicinity of West Andover. From that time to early afternoon no new blazes had been reported.

The "all out" for forest fires in New Hampshire came late yesterday.

In both States the ban against entering the woodlands continued in effect, New Hampshire violators being subject to a $10 fine.

The wave of forest and brush fires that burned in Massachusetts from Sunday through Tuesday caused a heavy loss.

While losses due to forest fires are intangible, the whole State is the loser, according to Raymond J. Kenney, Massachusetts Conservation Commissioner. He estimated that 10,000 acres had been burned in this State.

"People get very much excited when a house burns down because of a grass fire," said Mr. Kenney. "Well, the house is probably insured and can be rebuilt in three months. It takes 50 years to grow a tree. It takes at least that or longer to restore the fertility of soil burned out by a hot fire. No one should shrug off a woods fire as only some more brush burning up. That fire represents an economic loss to the community. It will be paid for by us all."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Meeting of the Women's Job Council. Miss Harriet Parker of Radcliffe College will be the main speaker. At the Women's Educational Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, at 7 p. m.

Symposium on "American Peace Aims—What Are They and What Should They Be?" Speakers will be R. H. Markham, Balkan correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States; Dr. Otto Zausmer, former editor of the Austrian Volks-Zeitung; and Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Professor of Christian Ethics at Harvard Divinity School. Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott, Chairman of the Peace Action Council of the Community Church of Boston, sponsors of the symposium, will preside. At 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill, at 7:30 p. m.

Square dancing presented under the auspieces of the Boston Park Department and the WPA Division of Recreation. At the North Bennet Street Municipal Building, Boston, at 7:45 p. m. The dances are free to adults, and expert instructors are provided.

Meeting and open forum under the auspices of the Ladies' Hairdressers' Association of New England. Among the speakers will be J. Bernard Lynch, editor of Hairdressers' News who will speak on prices and labor, among hairdressers and Kay Brackett who will read "The Operator Opines." Alexander Bugar, hair stylist, will reveal the secrets of hair styling. At the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, at 7:45 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

At the New England Town Meeting, "What is the Economic Threat of Hitler's New Order?" will be discussed by A. Eugene Stanley, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts College; and Dr. E. Bent Lackey, chaplain of the Connecticut State Senate. Reuben L. Lurie, moderator. At New England Town Hall, 268 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Concert by Rand Smith, baritone, and George Reeves, accompanist. At the Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music, at 8 p. m.

Recital by Donald Currier, pianist, in Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Opening of an exhibition of Twentieth Century Needlepoint by Natalie Hays Hammond, supplemented by an exhibition of Nineteenth Century American Needlepoint, presented by the Institute of Modern Art. At 210 Beacon Street, Boston, open through May 11 from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily except Sundays, when it is open from 2 to 5 p. m. Closed on Mondays.

Spring sale of articles made by students of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, sponsored by Mrs. Edward L. Kent. At 249 Commonwealth Avenue, from 10:30 a. m., to 5 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Methods of Painting" by Mr. Constable, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Swiss day at the International Institute. The program, under the direction of the Swiss Club, will feature yodel songs by Emily Berry and Clara Small, a talk on Switzerland by Mrs. Twining Lynes, and violin solos by Paul Mohler. Moving pictures will follow. There will be a social hour after the program. At the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, at 3 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 14

Bay State Democrats in House Attack Redistricting Plans

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Six Massachusetts House Democrats took the warpath today against a proposal to redistrict their State which, they contended, probably would result in failure of four of their number in seeking re-election.

They expected also that some House Republicans would join them in protesting a tentative plan submitted to a special legislative committee in Massachusetts to reduce the number of Congressional districts from 15 to 14 in line with the 1940 census returns.

At least two of the Democrats would be eliminated from the House if the proposal were adopted, for it would put Representatives Arthur D. Healey, Lawrence J. Connery and Thomas A. Flaherty in the same district.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) declared the plan was a "diabolical political plot" and he called upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, and the Republican Speaker of the House, Christian Herter, to "publicly repudiate this proposed plan."

It would prevent re-election of four Democrats and so divide the Stats "as to assure the election of Angier L. Goodwin, President of the State Senate, to Congress, Mr. McCormack asserted.

"I know of nothing that could be more politically intolerant than to have the present proposed plan go through. It constitutes the intention on the part of certain Republican leaders to limit Democratic representation in Congress to two members out of 14 despite the fact that the State as a whole is about even on the Congressional vote," the Congressman continued.

Speaking for the Republicans, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., House minority leader, said he believed the plan probably was a "preliminary one."

After conferring for more than two hours with State Democratic Chairman William H. Burke, Jr., Democratic members said the Republican-controlled legislative committee appeared to be attempting to gerrymander their districts.

As constituted in the pending plan, the districts of both Joseph E. Vasey and Thomas H. Eliot were carried by Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, by 15,000 votes each.

With the elimination of two eastern Democrats under the proposal, Mr. Flaherty, Mr. Healey or Mr. Connery, that would mean a possible loss of four seats to the Democrats.

Some criticism of the plan was expected from Republicans. Democratic towns in central Massachusetts taken from Mr. Casey were given to Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) and his district would stretch from Quincy to Southbridge.

Some other Democratic strongholds of Mr. Casey's were added to Representative Pehr G. Holmes' (R) territory and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) would lose Melrose and be given part of Lawrence. She has opposed both moves.

Unaffected by the preliminary proposal were Allen T. Treadway (R) in the First District and Charles Clason (R) in the Second. Virtually unchanged were the districts of George Holden Tinkham (R), George J. Bates (R) and Mr. McCormack.

The chief change affecting Mr. Bates would be the addition of about 70,000 voters in the northern part of Lynn.

"In the proposed plan," Mr. McCormack stated, "it is intended that the cities of Lynn, Lawrence and Somerville be divided into two Congressional districts and I consider it wrong to divide any large city."

Fashion Shows Its Colors

By a Staff Photographer

And They're Red, White and Blue

Patriotic hues predominated strikingly at the Fashion Show at the Fisher Business School in Boston today, where attractive models from the School displayed the season's latest styles for the young business girl. Miss Beatrice Bowry of Filene's Clothing Institute was in charge. On the staircase at left, Frances Cushman of Waban, in a navy blue redingote, with red and white polka dots. Kathleen Riche of Chelsea is modeling a tri-color evening dress.

Robart Backs New Plans For Parole Board

Former Chairman before committee indorses report of special commission for reorganization.

Ralph W. Robart, forced to retire from office in 1940 as Chairman of the State Parole Board when a special commission investigating pardons and paroles criticized his "lack of leadership," today publicly supported the commission's recommendation to reorganize the Parole Board and increase its powers.

The former Parole Board chairman appeared before the Legislative Committee on State Administration to back strongly the investigating group's plan to establish a five-member parole commission, appointed for 15-year terms at substantial salaries.

The present State Parole Board is composed of five members appointed for five years each. Under the Commission's recommendation the chairman would receive $9,000 a year, two male associate commissioners $7,000 a year each, and two women members $5,000 a year each. The present salaries are $5,000 for the Chairman, $4,500 for the two male members, and $2,250 for the two women members.

Conducted Survey

Mr. Robart told the committee that after he became Chairman of the Board in 1937 he conducted a comprehensive survey of parole systems and presented recommendations similar to those made by the Special Commission.

Pointing out that the Commission criticized his lack of leadership although it said there was no question of his honesty, Mr. Robart declared he was a "general without an army" as Chairman of the board because "there isn't a clerk or agent directly under the board."

The former chairman attacked small groups which criticized him during his administration, saying "I became a target for that group throughout my entire tenure."

He charged that this group made a hobby of coddling hardened criminals and he insisted that coddling and lack of centralization of authority are the chief problems in connection with Massachusetts' parole system.

No Resentment

Mr. Robart exhibited no resentment towards the commission whose criticism resulted in his retirement on pension in the midst of his five-year term of office. Instead he directed his entire fire against the parole group which he insisted criticized him from the first.

He failed to identify the group to which he referred although he was questioned on that point by one member of the Legislative Committee.

"Passage of the commission bill would give Massachusetts the outstanding parole system in the nation," Mr. Robart said.

Although he agreed to the salary outlined for the chairman and male members, Mr. Robart proposed that the female members be given only $3,000 a year instead of $5,000, arguing that the women members at the most handled only 30 cases a month.

The former parole official agreed with the Special Commission that parole agents should be directly under supervision of the proposed Parole Commission instead of the State Commissioner of Correction as is now the case.

No Opposition

Today's hearing was specifically scheduled for opponents of the Special Commission's proposed legislation. However, no opposition appeared. The only other speaker was Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Republican floor leader and Chairman of the Special Commission.

Senator Hunt said the Commission felt that the position and functions of the parole board are so important that the best possible men should be attracted to the service. He added that the parole board members have "as great or greater responsibility than the judiciary. They should have the same qualifications and the same freedom from political pressure as the judiciary."

The Senator insisted that Parole Board members should have equal dignity and standing with the judiciary.

Although Senator Hunt said the present system is now working efficiently, he expressed the belief that parole agents carrying out orders of the parole board should be responsible to the board to eliminate divided authority.

MacDonald Takes Back His Charges

Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, today publicly withdrew and apologized for his recent charges that a member of the Executive Council was instrumental in construction of a highway to benefit owners of Silver Beach on Cape Cod.

The MacDonald charges, originally delivered in a speech before the Beverly Chamber of Commerce, resulted in a long series of executive meetings.

Meanwhile, Governor Saltonstall nominated Dr. John C. Wilson to succeed Arthur C. Wilson as member of the State Board of Dental Examiners. Dr. Wilson is a graduate of Tufts Dental School, 1914, and has practiced in Beverly since that time.

Move to Suppress Vandalism Begins to Take Definite Form

Specific practical steps can be taken by city authorities to reduce vandalism to city-owned property, a survey of informed opinion showed today.

Taxpayers naturally wondered why such a condition should exist and how it can be remedied when they learned that deliberate destruction and theft of city-owned property is costing them about $1,000,000 a year as disclosed by the Boston Finance Commission.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin suggested two remedies when he asked for more police vigilance in certain sections of the City and for "no leniency" by judges in disposing of such cases. The opportunities for remedy, however, apparently go much further.

The Finance Commission implies that no serious effort is made to catch the culprits and to prosecute them for destruction of city property. Informed sources also question whether public property is guarded nearly as carefully by police as private property.

Some Steps Necessary

A determined effort by police to prosecute the culprits is urged by informed sources as the first step. Some sources, including the Boston Finance Commission and one prominent social worker who was interviewed, feel that the Police Department has entirely too many uniformed men doing clerical work at police stations which could better be done by civilians.

"Those officers should be out patrolling the districts and getting acquainted with people," the social worker declared.

These same sources also questioned the value of prowl cars as preventive agencies. This social worker expressed the view they are not as effective as foot patrolmen who become intimately acquainted with their beat by constant contact with the people.

"I asked young men who had broken into houses how they did it," this expert declared. "They said they merely waited until after the prowl car went by, and then broke in." He expressed the view this would not be so easy with a foot patrolman on duty.

Must Be No Softening

A policy of scrupulously following up every indication of vandalism and pushing it to a satisfactory conclusion through the courts if necessary has enabled Boston Public Library authorities to reduce damage from $20,000 to $8,000 a year.

Often the Library's action against persons guilty of mutilating or stealing books is the first time the culprits have been called to task for such acts, Milton E. Lord, Director of the Library, states. Apparently the shock of realization that they cannot "get away with it" is effective. Orlando C. Davis, Library official in charge of such cases, reports he can remember only one instance in which a culprit has been found guilty a second time of misusing library property.

When a case of vandalism is suspected, library officials gather all available evidence just as though they were going into court. Then they get in touch with the culprit and ask him, and his parents if he is a minor, to visit them. At this informal "court" the matter is talked out thoroughly. Library officials explain why they can't and won't permit vandalism.

Usually Make Amends

"Usually the guilty person is helped to understand the situation by this procedure," Mr. Davis explains, "and usually he wants to make amends." Parents, he reports, are often grateful for the Library's co-operation in trying to improve the character of the guilty persons.

"We take the attitude that the culprit has made a mistake which he will want to correct when he thinks it over," Mr. Davis points out. "It is a character-building task."

A tightening up of city administration was strongly urged by informed sources to prevent stealing by City employees. It is impossible to make specific employees responsible for specific equipment because no inventory exists for city-owned equipment, one source charged.

When a new department head comes into office, for example, he has no way of knowing whether all equipment is on hand or whether thousands of dollars' worth has been stolen, simply because no comprehensive list is kept, this observer, who has personally investigated the setup, declared.

Limited by Lack of Records

The Finance Commission referred to this situation when it pointed out that its report was necessarily incomplete because it had to depend upon what department heads chose to tell, in the absence of any record.

Without a list of equipment, and without a definite fixing of responsibility, city-owned equipment can be loaned to private contractors by employees, or goods can disappear completely without anyone in authority knowing who is responsible.

Lack of definite responsibility was illustrated in one case where a roof, bonded for 20 years by the firm which had installed it, was torn up and replaced after a short time—to make work for the employees. The roof they installed was not bonded.

In justice to the Tobin administration, it must be said that an inventory control system is in the primary stages of installation.

Keep Down Bay State Strikes

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Labor Arbiters

Left—James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Middle, left to right—Lewis R. Hovey, employer member, and Daniel J. Boyle, labor member, of State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, sitting together in mediating a recent strike. In rush periods like the present, the Board has so much to do that its three members sometimes split up, so as to handle cases individually or in pairs. Right—Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board, named to represent the public.

Drivers' Union In Maine Shuns Strike Parley

PORTLAND, Maine, April 23 (AP)—An American Federation of Labor Truck Drivers' union rejected last night proposals for further negotiation of wage boost demands that precipitated Maine's two-day interstate trucking strike.

To negotiate with some owners, said Leo J. Mahoney, union counsel, would be unfair to the 15 he claimed had signed new contracts granting the full union demands—increases ranging from five to eight cents an hour.

"If that's the way the union feels about it," countered Mayo S. Levenson, attorney for 27 of the 32 firms originally involved, "It's going to be a long summer. We are businessmen, we feel we have been pushed around long enough, but we would like to sit down with the union and work this thing out on a business basis."

The companies had offered two and one half cents an hour to the 800 drivers, helpers, and platform men involved before negotiations broke down last week.

To union charges that five of the firms he represents had signed up, Mr. Levenson replied that an inspection of the Portland terminals—relay stations for goods in transit between Boston and Maine points—would speak for itself.

"All our firms are idle," he said.

Fall River Gets Gunnery Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 23—More than 500 persons will get steady employment at the new Stafford Manufacturing Corporation which will manufacture the Bren machine gun, according to George Creiger, New York industrialist, who has just purchased from the City of Fall River the municipally owned Stafford Mill here.

Approval of the sale of the plant to Mr. Creiger for $2,500 and authorization for the City to spend $50,000 in repairing the plant and putting it in condition for immediate occupancy have been approved by the Board of Finance. Mr. Creiger who has obtained exclusive American rights for the machine gun plans to start assembling machinery at the plant immediately and to begin employment within 60 days. The Stafford Corporation is a new Massachusetts corporation formed for the manufacture and assembly of guns.

Governor to Seek Opinion on Deficit

An advisory opinion will be sought from the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court as to whether the Governor has the right to withhold payment of the Boston Elevated's deficit, it was indicated today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

He said he will ask the Executive Council to forward a request for such an opinion. He has already requested State Treasurer William E. Hurley to supply him with the proper information for submission to the Court, he said.

The Governor recently ordered the non payment of $2,341,162, which the Elevated Trustees had asked for as the 1940 deficit. This action was based upon the Boston Finance Commission's report that the El trustees had overcharged the State in past year.

Former Lieut-Gov. Francis E. Kelly today asked the Governor to remove the five Public Trustees of the Elevated on the grounds they had failed to protect the public interest, and had served as "stockholders' trustees, rather than as the public's trustees."

Handling of Labor Disputes Bay State Way Helpful Now

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The first State machinery for arbitrating labor disputes is proving particularly useful in this emergency period, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, said today.

Although the system here has been established 55 years, few other states have as yet adopted anything as comprehensive for adjusting strikes and deadlocks. Only New York and Pennsylvania have had similar full-time boards; some others have mediators. Many have nothing.

Last year the Massachusetts Board handled 380 conciliation cases, the large majority of which it adjusted, and arbitrated 308 disputes.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is greatly helped by having more authority than the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor. The conciliation service with its 110 conciliators comprises the 28-year-old machinery of the Federal Government for dealing with labor disputes.

The Bay State system is more largely equipped than the Federal Conciliation Service in these respects:

Variations From U. S. Service

1. The Massachusetts Board is required by the law to get into a strike or lockout, actual or threatened, and endeavor to mediate or to promote arbitration. The Federal conciliator can get in only when both sides are willing.

When once in on a dispute, the prerogatives of the State and Federal mediators are equally limited. They can both do everything possible toward effecting a settlement voluntarily. They cannot impose terms. And from time to time, both fail to achieve an adjustment.

2. The Massachusetts Board has also the power to summons. "We once took an employer right off his yacht and brought him up to the State House," observes a member of the Board's staff. The Federal Conciliation Service has no such authority. The State Board can reach out and plant the opponents face to face, if it chooses—and often it does because the Board has found the immense value of the conference table.

3. The Board in Massachusetts arbitrates as well as conciliates. The Federal Conciliation Service does not undertake arbitration.

The Board can arbitrate only when both sides sign an application asking it to do so and binding themselves to abide by its decision for at least six months or longer if mutually agreed to.

Technical experts, selected for the industry concerned in an arbitration case, are furnished to both sides at request. One of these "technical assistants" of the Board represents the manufacturer, the other the employees. The State gives this service without charge.

4. If a strike persists and the recommendations of the Board have been refused, the Board may further investigate, place the blame for the continuation of the strike, and make a public report. While this power is not often employed, it is a lever that is sometimes useful. The Conciliation Service lacks such authority. The Board, however, cannot force the acceptance of its recommendations.

Zealous Workers on Board

Besides General Cole, the employer member of the Board, Lewis R. Hovey, and the labor member, Daniel J. Boyle, have frequently been working nights and sometimes Sundays. Mr. Boyle is former national Secretary-Treasurer of the leather workers' union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Hovey is publisher of the Haverhill Sunday Record and the Beverley Evening Times. General Cole as Chairman was appointed to represent the public.

Three "industrial relations adjusters" form an indispensable part of the Board's staff. They are experts in labor affairs, and frequently are assigned to conciliate a dispute, but do no arbitrating. All are under Civil Service and hence continue at their work regardless of changes of political administration.

Of the trio Fred M. Knight brings the experience of 23 years with the Board, both in labor and industry, to his work of today. The other adjusters are Joseph L. Tully and William C. Horneman.

As the Board is a division of the State Department of Labor and Industries, it has the help of the Commissioner, James T. Moriarty, a veteran labor man. Mr. Moriarty drops other duties when needed to help the board in trying to wipe out a difficult dispute.

In Merry Month of May

R. J. Keller

Rehearsing for Maypole

Girls of the North Bennet Street Industrial School of Boston's North End, a Community Fund agency, gathered for a Maypole rehearsal for the sixth All-Settlement Music Festival to be held at Jordan Hall May 4. Left to right, front, Tina Oddi, Fanny Tarallo, Rita Palermo, Carmella Merola, Angela Russo. Left to right, rear, Lillian Macaluso, Rose Marie Russo, Trudy Fragneto.

Transcript Puts Future Up to Boston

Continued from Page 1

headlines cost the Transcript heavy circulation losses after 1929 and the paper never fully recovered its financial stability in its last decade.

For more than a century, the Transcript was in the ownership of a single family, the descendants of Henry W. Dutton. But in the final decade, during which advertising fell off substantially in its financial as well as other departments, control of the paper shifted.

On the occasion of its 100th anniversary in 1930, the Transcript was acclaimed by editorials in many newspapers. At that time, The Christian Science Monitor said on its editorial page:

"During much of the nineteenth century, to be in touch with the best in Boston was to be in and of the great world of progressive human thought. The office of the Transcript vied with the Old Corner Bookstore as the meeting place of those who were making Boston famous. . . ."

The Transcript long has enjoyed distinction in the journalistic profession as well as a place of fame in the history of Boston.

One of the favorite anecdotes is of a Boston butler who once admitted a group of interviewers as "two reporters and a gentleman from the Transcript."

When it started in 1830, the paper ran only through three tabloid-sized issues before its editor, Lynde M. Walter, ruefully concluded that public appreciation was lacking.

Suspended a Month

Accordingly, he announced he was suspending publication for one month while he tried to find out what the public wanted.

The very first issue to appear on the resumption of publication caused a sensation. It contained no advertising and only one news story—the complete text of the Daniel Webster speech during the then famous White murder case in Salem, Mass.

It was the first newspaper in Boston to publish criticism of plays, and it continued that criticism even though it meant the loss of advertising from irate theater managers.

The Transcript also had Boston's first female newspaper editor. She was Miss Cornelia W. Walter, who, at 27, took over the job on the passing of her brother, Lynde, who was the first editor. Far from being a supporter of women's suffrage, she thought that women—especially other women—belonged at home, and she declined to support their battles for emancipation.

Portland Seeks N. Y. Ship Service

Efforts of the Chamber of Commerce at Portlnad, Maine to have the ocean freight service between that city and New York re-established were extended to Boston, it was learned today.

A group of Portland officials held a meeting in this city with a Boston group to whom they appealed for establishment of a service which they said would be patronized to the extent of 12,000 tons of freight a month to be shipped from Portland to New York.

Service was formerly maintained by the Eastern Steamship Lines, but was discontinued on April 12 when the two freighters on that run were chartered to the Aluminum Line for service to the National Defense bases in the West Indies.

Ever since the old service was discontinued a Portland group has been attempting to interest New York steamship men in a possible re-establishment of service but apparently without result.

It is understood that the Boston group will make a decision in the matter later this week.

Collection to Aid Greek Teachers

An emergency fund for Pierce College, in Athens, Greece, is being raised in Boston.

A special collection for the Greek teachers of this college will be taken tonight after the lecture of Dr. Robert McElroy of Oxford University, England, at Leyden Church, Beacon Street, Brookline.

His subject will be "After Hitler What?" The meeting is being held under the sponsorship of Dr. Robert Wood Coe and the Social Relations Committee of Leyden Church.

Caney Creek Junior College The Product of Boston Woman

PIPPAPASS, Ky., April 23 (AP)—Here in this Knott County valley, so narrow a person can talk in conversational tones with one on the opposite slope, huddles the Caney Creek Community Center and Junior College.

Caney is one of the Appalachians' many charitable institutions known as mission or settlement schools, and is run by Mrs. Alice Spencer Geddes Lloyd, formerly of Boston.

It was back in 1916 that Mrs. Lloyd, a Radcliffe College alumna, came down from Boston to Knott County. She's been here ever since. A native named Abisha Johnson persuaded her to start a school in his isolated section, and donated a piece of perpendicular slope and a tiny square of his precious bottom land.

There, in 1917, Mrs. Lloyd opened her school in a one-room shack. As attendance grew and donations came in from the outside, she purchased land and added buildings until she had acquired 153 acres and a plant valued at about $200,000.

Mrs. Lloyd, a tiny woman with sharp blue eyes, works daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. behind an old typewriter in a stuffy, crowded little office in her board-and-batten administration building.

Those students who are able pay a little tuition, but most of the boys and girls "work their way"—in the kitchen, in the dining room, on the campus, on the buildings, in the laboratories, in the offices.

As at boarding schools of a past era, Caney's girls wear low-heeled shoes, white middies and long white skirts reaching almost to their ankles. Cosmetics, jewelry, silk stockings and fancy coiffures are forbidden.

The boys must wear coats and ties to classes except in hottest weather, and to the dining tables the year round.

"There are but four arbitrary rules of moral conduct that must be subscribed to by the student who is applying for admission to the Caney Junior College," Mrs. Lloyd says. "It is understood, when accepting the hospitality of the caney campus that these four rules must be observed at all times, and under every circumstance: (1) no tobacco or playing cards; (2) no liquor; (3) no firearms; (4) no unauthorized meetings with the opposite sex."

On a budget of just $50,000 a year, Mrs. Lloyd helps operate the grammar and high schools, runs her Junior College and assists her graduates to complete their educations at Yale, Harvard, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Kentucky and other universities.

"I have about 55 graduates a year, and 92 per cent of them go on for higher work," said Mrs. Lloyd as she leaned over her ancient typewriter. "The school is open to mountain boys and girls of this and other counties, and it costs them practically nothing.

"But I pick my students. I pick them for academic ability, character and consecration to mountain work. There is an unwritten pledge that every student I educate must return to the mountains. Those who do not are traitors. My purpose and my hope is that I can train mountain leaders."

Bay State Senate Rejects Bill To End Capital Punishment

The 1941 campaign to provide life imprisonment as an alternate penalty for first degree murder has come to an end.

After another in the series of long debates over merits and demerits of capital punishment, the Senate yesterday rejected, with the House, the final bill to allow a jury to recommend life imprisonment as punishment. The roll call vote was 11 to 18 against the measure.

Small loans—Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General, met his initial legislative defeat in his drive to strengthen the state small loans regulation when the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking rejected his bill to increase from $300 to $500 the loans on which the State regulates interest rates.

Beano—The Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs reported adversely on a bill to repeal beano in Massachusetts.

Fish—The House killed a bill permitting the transportation of fish over the highways on Sunday. On the previous day the Lower Branch had overturned an adverse committee report on the bill.

Legislative Business—More than half of the 3,230 measures submitted to date to the Massachusetts Legislature have been afforded public hearings and have been reported by the committees.

A total of 1,659 bills, or 51.3 per cent, have been reported by the committees compared to 1,676, or 59.2 per cent of 2,830 measures before the 1939 session in the corresponding period.

The Committees still have not held hearings on 475 measures, while 1,091 bills have been heard but no committee reports have yet been filed. In 1939 380 bills remained unheard at the corresponding period while 774 measures had been given hearings but had not been acted upon by committees.

Two years ago the Legislature prorogued in August. If that may be considered a criterion, this year's session will last at least until August.

Bar Examinations—The two legislative branches are at last in agreement over the charge to be paid by applicants taking a third bar examination. The House agreed with the Senate that the charge should be $5 instead of $15, the figure for which the House had been previously holding out.

Parking—Legislators are still troubled over the downtown parking situation in Boston. Senator Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland filed a bill to allow legislators to park untagged anywhere in Boston. He charged that his car had been tagged after an officer told him to park it in a particular place when regular legislative spaces were filled.

Courthouse—The House passed to be engrossed a bill authorizing Norfolk County Commissioners to spend $265,000 for a new courthouse in Brookline. Several attempts were made to reduce the appropriation.

State Police—The Committee on Public Service reported favorably a bill to give State Police officers one day off in seven. The men now receive one day off in 10.

Bundy to Assist Secretary of War

Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association of Boston, will become a special assistant to the Secretary of War, it is announced in Washington.

Mr. Bundy, who has been on duty in the War Department for sometime, will work with Secretary Henry L. Stimson.

For the period 1931 to 1933 Mr. Bundy was Assistant Secretary of State. In 1914-15 he was Secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court. At another time he was an instructor at St. Mark's School in Southboro, Mass., and in 1917-19 he was Assistant Counsel of the United States Food Administration.

Mr. Bundy graduated from Yale University in 1909, and received a bachelor of laws degree from Harvard in 1914.

Hearings Tomorrow On Jobless Aid Phases

Beacon Hill's legislative committee hearings tomorrow include:

Labor and Industries (Room 207, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to provide unemployment compensation benefits for persons leaving their jobs voluntarily, and to revise the unemployment compensation law in other directions.

"Thar she blows!"

No hail from the masthead tells the skipper of a 40-Fathom trawler where the fish are.

His only guide is his own knowledge of the fishing banks. When he sets his course from Boston, not even the owners know where he is going. And he himself, never knows if he is "on fish" until the net goes overboard and is dragged along the ocean floor.

That's because the fish don't stay put. They travel in schools, "here today and gone tomorrow" according to water temperatures, depths, currents, storms and other factors affecting their feeding habits.

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War News Analyst

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Long-Term Works Program For N. H. Sought by Governor

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., April 23—Gov. Robert O. Blood's move to establish a long-term public works program for New Hampshire and have such operations handled through a capital budget entirely apart from the State's regular budget covering regular receipts and expenditures is attracting considerable attention.

Victor M. Cutter, Chairman of the New England Region of the National Resources Planning Board, says this constitutes the first time to his knowledge that any State has adopted this procedure.

Part of the long-term public works program that will be carried out during the next biennium is provided for through the capital budget measures calling for expenditures of more than $300,000 which are now in the hands of the lawmakers. The capital budget expenditures will be met by revenues apart from those used for regular budget expenses.

Legislature

A concerted move is under way to get the New Hampshire Legislature out of Concord the last week in May or the first in June, if possible, thereby reversing the trend of recent years under which the length of sessions has been increasing.

Observers are of the opinion that adjournment by June 5 is possible if introduction of additional legislation is prohibited. So far 346 House bills have been disposed of but 121 still await action.

Whereas the deadline for the filing of bills by the individual members passed several months ago, measures have continued to come in through the Rules Committee which must pass on measures after the deadline.

Civil Service

"The injustice and inconsistencies in the present pay schedules for State employees are too flagrant to be permitted much longer," declares the State Federation of Taxpayers Associations in urging enactment of civil service legislation for employees of the State.

The Federation contends that the condition has an influence on the "morale, interest and efficiency of State employees who are paid only one half to one third as much as others who do similar work."

These conclusions are based on studies made by the federation which show that the salaries of 25 secretaries employed in the State government vary from $930 to $3,000 a year; that the rate paid senior clerks varies from $900 to $2,124 a year; that chief bookkeepers receive from $979 to $1,900 a year; assistant bookkeepers from $660 to $1,680 a year; senior auditors from $1,320 to $2,750 a year; and chief accountants from $1,500 to $4,000 a year. The survey covered approximately 250 States employees.

Air Defense

An air defense plan for New Hampshire is being planned through the co-operation of the New Hampshire division of the American Legion. Under the plan locations on hilltops, roofs, fire-lookout towers, and other vantage points will be used as observation posts with a distance of about seven miles between such locations.

Convoys Favored

Of 140 members of the faculty of Dartmouth College who answered the questions on national defense issued by the American Defense Dartmouth group, 112 favored convoying with American ships and planes, 20 opposed this procedure, and eight did not answer. Of the 112 favoring American convoys, 42 favored immediate adoption of the plan while the remainder would let such aid await the decision of the government as to the proper time to adopt the procedure. Further questions on the matter of convoys brought out that 88 of the 112 reported the suggestion that the convoying by American ships and planes stop at the war zone. On other defense matters covered by the questionnaires, compulsory arbitration of labor disputes was favored by 100 to 17 votes in the case of plants engaged in defense production, and the vote was 80 to 45 for the universal adoption of the procedure. As for the United States entering the conflict, 34 of those voting would approve a declaration of war by the United States against the Axis at this time while 100 were in opposition. A popular referendum before a declaration of war was turned out by a 104 to 33 vote but United States participation in a postwar international organization was approved by a vote of 115 to 8. The attitude relative to the nature of such an organization differed with 48 approving a union of democracies; 45 favoring such an organization as the League of Nations; 14 a union with the British commonwealth; and eight favoring only a union of the United States, Canada, and the other American republics.

Brookline WPA Workers Obtain Private Jobs

William P. Kerr, Brookline Work Projects Administration coordinator, reported to the Town Selectmen yesterday that 182 residents registered with the Federal agency had obtained employment in industry during the past three months. About 330, he said, are now listed.

Thirty-two of the number had been placed in full-time work from classes in machine shop training being conducted by the local advisory committee on national defense, Mr. Kerr disclosed.

Hedgehopping the Clouds

United States Army Air Corps

Bay State Youth Flies Army BT-9

Flying Cadet Henry J. Sabotka, of Westfield, Mass. (inset), has completed his basic flight training at Randolph Field, Texas. Entering the basic training school early in February, in a few more weeks of training he will be a full Second Lieutenant Flying Officer. The picture gives a striking view of the aircraft aloft.

New Haven Cuts Time To Washington

The fastest overnight rail service ever operated between Boston and Washington, and the introduction of new trains between Boston, New York, and Washington, are highlights of the New Haven Railroad's spring timetable which becomes effective April 27, Frank J. Wall, Vice-President in charge of traffic, announced today.

The new trains will make possible the extension of hourly departures of "through" trains from South Station for an extra hour daily, so that these trains will leave "every-hour-on-the-hour" from 8:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. (daylight saving time) weekdays, and from 9:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. Sundays, thus providing a one-hour later departure for New York than heretofore.

As result of cutting nearly three hours from the running time of the Federal between Boston and Washington, this overnight express via Hell Gate will now offer the fastest service ever available between New England and the Nation's Capital in the railroad's history.

Because of its new streamlined schedule, the Federal will in effect be a new train. It will leave South Station, Boston, 12:00 midnight (daylight)—three hours later than at present—and arrive Washington 8:00 a. m., only 15 minutes behind its current arrival time. Providing the last word in travel comfort, the Federal will carry reclining seat coaches, and the latest type of sleeping-car equipment including double and single bedroom cars and lounge car to Washington, and a double bedroom car to Philadelphia, in addition to standard section sleepers to both cities.

Helps Defense Plans

The improved Shore Line schedules of through-trains are made possible by the introduction of such new trains as the Pershing Square and The Patriot, the latter offering a new service between Boston and Washington.

The new services are designed primarily to co-ordinate the transportation needs of southern New England with the rapidly expanding national defense program.

The Patriot will leave South Station daily at 3:00 p. m. (daylight) for New York, Philadelphia and Washington, due Washington 11:40 p. m. (daylight), and will carry latest type coaches, parlor cars, lounge cars, and dining car.

The new early-evening departure for New York is made possible by the introduction of the Pershing Square, leaving daily at 7:00 p. m. (daylight), stopping at Providence, New London, New Haven, and Bridgeport, due Grand Central Terminal 11:35 p. m. This train will carry streamlined coaches, parlor cars, buffet lounge car, and dining car. On Sundays only it will make additional stops at Kingston, Westerly, Saybrook, and Madison, due New York 12:00 midnight (daylight).

New Evening Schedule

Augmenting the hourly departure schedule at a time of day when travel is heavy, the Shore Line Express will operate on a new schedule, leaving South Station 5:30 p. m. (daylight), carrying coaches, parlor lounge, and dining cars.

Midevening departure for New York will continue to be available through the medium of the Hell Gate Express leaving daily at 9:00 p. m. (daylight), weekdays, arriving Pennsylvania Station, New York, 3:00 a. m., and on Sunday night trips arriving New York 2:10 a. m. Mondays. This train will carry coaches only.

There also will be a new "Sunday only" train, the Sundown, leaving Boston 6:10 p. m. (daylight), due Grand Central Terminal 10:55 p. m.

An important change will be made in the schedule of the train now leaving Boston 6:00 p. m. Henceforth, this train will be known as the William Penn, leaving South Station daily at 6:00 p. m. (daylight) and due Pennsylvania Station, New York City, 10:40 p. m.

New England Taking Lead In Educational Vacations

Men and women from Cape Cod to California are making plans these days to slip on a pair of dusty saddle-oxfords, toss a green bag over their shoulder, strap a tennis racquet onto the family valise, and go back to school this summer—in New England.

And not "like a snail, unwillingly to school." Time was when summer study was a punishment for students who had flunked, an unpleasant duty for high school teachers. No longer. Father and mother and Aunt Susan, as well as Tom and Anne, are finding that New England campuses offer top notch vacation fun along with education that is valuable the whole year round.

In tiny fishing villages along the Maine coast they can study art, and go fishing or canoeing in off-hours. By cool lakes in the White Mountains, they can learn weaving, wood carving, metal work, and geology, and swim or go horse-back riding between classes.

There are schools of puppetry for folks with "an interest in marionettes"—and to such schools there is no other entrance requirement. Dancing lessons, secretarial training, instruction in music, photography, radio, cooking, sewing: nearly anything you can ask is to be had in an attractive atmosphere.

Cost Is Low

How much does it cost? Not a great deal more—in some cases, less—than a conventional vacation. You can take a six-weeks course at Harvard for $40, plus board and room; a complete program at the Maine art schools averages about $100; other schools estimate their students' expenses at about $25 a week.

More than 17,000 are expected to take this new kind of educational vacation at New England's 85 summer schools and colleges next July and August. Five years ago the figure was less than one-quarter as large. New England, say its Chambers of Commerce, is rapidly becoming a "summer school resort."

And it is not giving away any secrets to add that they are delighted with the prospect. In 1935, the last year in which an estimate was made, the New England Council—which, incidentally, is glad to answer questions for prospective students—stated that summer schools bring many millions of dollars to local business. The Council is attempting to build the recreation trade into a $1,000,000,000 industry.

"New England's summer climate," the Council rapturously says in presenting its case, "—cool, sunlit days and refreshing nights—is ideal for study. Within the doors of our New England institutions and behind the flaps of our camp tents is learning of the type made famous by New England educators. Outside are New England's 5,000 miles of mountain trails, hundreds of miles of seacoast, thousands of beautiful lakes, and varied educational features . . .

"Each year . . . students from all parts of the country combine healthful vacations with profitable study at world famous colleges and unique summer schools."

Co-Educational

Jim need not be urged to go. The schools are co-educational and Kay and Peg and Inez will be there. Stage-struck Mary will jump at the opportunity. She can learn the "drahma" beside a summer playhouse. Dad can be roused out of his easy chair. He can take his vacation and at the same time get thoroughly caught up on world affairs.

This conception of "vacation with education" took root in 1870 when Prof. Asa Gray at Harvard announced that "special instruction in botany will be given during the vacation to teachers who are unable to attend during term time."

Today, entering its 71st year, Harvard's summer school is claimed to be not only the oldest in the country but the largest as well. More than 2,000 men and women flock to the Yard each year.

Here they find a solid core of liberal arts education, with plenty of emphasis on such subjects as "The Politics of War," the "Totalitarian State," and "War Financing." There are, too, educational movies, extra-curricular lectures by the dozens, current events forums, conferences—Mrs. Roosevelt is scheduled to speak at one—and, next summer, a new "workshop" idea in the educational school.

All this, yes. But plenty of fun, too. The popular Weld boat house provides sculls and wherries for rowing on the Charles. Tennis courts, swimming pools, and athletic fields will be thrown open.

Every week on the library steps there is an outdoor community sing. Miss Helen Reisinger, the "social director," sees to it that boys and girls get acquainted at teas, on excursions, even at "country dances" where the old steps of the gay nineties are taught. Harvard really unbends in the summer.

WNAC, WEAN Join Mutual Network Soon

Two New England pioneer radio stations, WNAC, Boston, and WEAN, Providence, will become members of the Mutual Broadcasting System in June, 1942, it was announced by Fred Weber, President of the Mutual chain.

WNAC, long key station of the regional Yankee Network, Inc., of which John Shepard, 3d, is President, has been affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company's Red Basic Network for the past five years. Prior to that it was associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System. It was founded in 1922. WEAN, also owned and operated by the Yankee Network, has been an NBC-Blue affiliate.

According to a National Broadcasting Company statement from New York, Westinghouse Station WBZ will become the Boston affiliate of the NBC-Red Network, replacing WNAC. It is now a member of the NBC-Blue Network. A trade rumor also has it that the Westinghouse chain of stations, including KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa; KYW, Philadelphia, and associated shortwave stations will also become Red Network members.

The possible future network affiliation of Station WAAB, Boston, now the Mutual outlet in Boston, is not known. Also rumored locally in radio circles is the fact that a possible NBC-Blue choice in Boston may be Station WMEX, owned and operated by the Northern Corporation, Alfred J. Pote, Managing Director. WMEX has been offered and has radiocast at various intervals programs from the NBC-Blue Network, which the present local affiliate has been unable to radiocast due to local commitments.

Simmons to See Traveling Library

A Bookmobile—small library on wheels—will be stationed at Simmons College as a feature of the Open House program, Saturday, April 26.

The demonstrations and exhibits at Open House are designed to show the public some ways in which Simmons College students are approaching the task of serving the cultural and professional life of the Nation under stress.

The Bookmobile, a branch of the Worcester Library, is an example of the modern library service some of the large cities are bringing to their outlying sections. It is a complete library in itself, carrying about 3,000 volumes. In conjunction with this, a film on bookmobile service in Massachusetts will be shown.

'El' Opens Parking Lot For Patrons' Convenience

Shoppers and commuters from communities north of Boston were the beneficiaries of a new convenience for getting into Boston today, when the Boston Elevated Railway opened a new, 350-car parking lot near the Lechmere Station in East Cambridge.

The lot is at Cambridge and First Streets, and is free to "El" patrons.

Billboard Companies Warned To Remove All Illegal Signs

Unless Massachusetts bilboard companies co-operate with the State by removing illegal signs, the cases will be turned over to Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, for action, Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, warned yesterday.

At a public hearing on new rules and regulations for the State Division of Outdoor Advertising, Mr. MacDonald stated that numerous illegal signs are still standing despite years of litigation.

"In the past the Commission has not received the co-operation to which it is entitled and which it is going to insist on in the future," he said. "This is the final warning. Once these new rules are adopted the Commission will take drastic action to clear up the billboard situation in Massachusetts."

During the hearing Philip Nichols, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, sharply criticized a provision in the new rules to allow the State Public Works Commission to grant billboard permits in districts it establishes as business areas.

He stated that his organization is considering the filing with the 1943 Legislature an initiative petition to eliminate all billboard advertising.

Roger D. Swain, counsel for the Massachusetts Civic League, proposed an amendment prohibiting the Commission from determining a district to be a business area if it is zoned as residential by cities and towns.

Mr. MacDonald remarked:

"You are asking this Commission to turn its discretionary powers over to 365 cities and towns. The Legislature has placed the discretion as to the erection of billboards in this Commission. We are not creatures of the outdoor advertising companies. If I had my way I would wring the necks of most of them for their failure to live up to the rules and regulations."

George A. Barnes, representing billboard advertising companies, called attention to the act that recently the Legislature turned down several bills to eliminate the Commission's discretionary powers.

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6 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Clarence E. Hyde, Prop.
D. Richard Sturges, Mgr.

November 25th, 1940, was an auspicious day for those interested in photography. On that day one of the most modern and completely equipped stores in Boston opened their doors. Realizing how difficult it is for the average camera fan to make up his or her mind as to the correct equipment to buy we are pleased, yes proud to say that our stock of cameras, enlargers, papers, chemicals is unsurpassed. Our movie department has not been neglected. Kodascopes, both still and sound with all the current models on display. Bell and Howell cameras and projectors and the more inexpensive Keystone models are on our shelves. Our salesforce has been trained to assist you in every way possible, so why not drop in to see us.

The new addition to our store "The Marine Salon" which opened on March First is our answer to numerous requests for "Gifts" to be used for bridge prizes and holiday remembrances. Leather goods, pottery, glassware, costume jewelry, pen and pencil sets by Sheaffer, playing cards, book-ends, and many other items. Our greeting card section has been enlarged.

We extend an especially cordial invitation to readers of The Christian Science Monitor to permit us to help you in your camera and gift problems.

SUN-AIR
Porch and Garden Furniture
New England creations exclusive at Carbone's. Patented diamond mesh design with tubular steel frames - light and cool. Colors applied by special process insuring long wear - all pieces rust-proof.

Side chair, 16½" to seat, $28
Child's side chair, (not shown) $18
Arm chair, 16½" to seat $30
Large table, 30" wide x 45" long, 29" high, $80.
Medium table, (not shown) 18" wide x 26" long, 19" high, $28.

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by Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American Expert of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Sharp is now in South America, one of three newspaper men guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in its goodwill tour of Latin America. He writes his observations of current developments in Pan-American relations from a background of five previous trips for the Monitor; and his articles will be valuable in correctly estimating what our Southern neighbors mean to our national welfare.

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New York Giants in Town for Two-Game Series—Harvard Has Promising Pitcher

Stengel and Bees Aim At .500 Level in Standing

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the unpredictable Bees opened a two-game series with the league-leading New York Giants this afternoon at the Allston Hive, Casey Stengel had his sights leveled at the .500 mark in the standing.

"The big game is the one that puts you at .500 or over," said the manager of the locals. "If you can win as many as you lose, you'll stay right around the bottom of the first division—fourth, or maybe third. Then, if you can get a winning streak started, you're in the thick of the pennant race. Wait and see—I've got the kind of ball club that can do it."

The Bees dropped just under .500 yesterday when beaten by the Phillies, 6-4, in 14 chilly innings. But the locals had lost none of their confidence and hustle as they faced the 1941 Giants for the first time today.

Tobin Went Route

No pitcher will ever lose a tougher game than Jim Tobin did in the Phillie final. It was a heart breaker. Along with holding the visitors to 15 scattered hits over the 14-inning route, the right-hander contributed two doubles and a single to the Boston attack, and drove in the big tying run in the last of the ninth. Jim would have been excused for shedding tears in the tenth, when his mates loaded the bases with only one out, but could not push over the deciding tally.

Tobin is one of those rare specimens, a hitting pitcher. There is no let-up in the offense when he is at the plate. In fact, he is a better hitter than several—perhaps most—of the regulars in Casey Stengel's line-up. Jim has good eyes and strong wrists and can step into either a curve or a fast ball. His ninth inning two-bagger yesterday, which scored Pinch Hitter Hassett all the way from first base, just missed clearing the left field barrier for a game-winning homer. With five hits in nine tries and a .555 average, Tobin is almost 200 percentage points up on the nearest Bee regular.

Ahead of Phils

In their early series with the impotent Phillies, the Bees have emerged with four victories and only two losses, a slight improvement over their start against the same club a year ago. At that time Stengel took three of his first five meetings with Doc Prothro. Later in the season the locals ran up an unbroken string of 10 triumphs. As the Phils still have a weak outfit, Casey should have an easy time with them the rest of the year.

In the Giants, the Bees have a more troublesome opponent on their hands. The Terrymen are off to a good start, despite a poor showing in the Grapefruit League. Their six out of eight this morning had them a full game up on the second-place St. Louis Cardinals. The Cincinnati Reds, defending titleholders, are still in the second division. A year ago the Giants captured their first seven starts with the Bees, but this is a much better ball club than Stengel fielded at the beginning of 1940. Terry will be surprised with the improved power.

Rowell Hitting

After a slow start, 'Bama Rowell is hitting for Stengel. He picked up a double and a single yesterday, added to two doubles and a single the day before. At this rate he will soon be well over .300. Gene Moore, despite a thumb injury, continues to hit. He got three out of seven yesterday, including his fourth triple, and had seven out of 15 for the Phillie series. At .359 this morning, he was the leading Bee regular.

The Red Sox moved into Yankee Stadium this afternoon in a crippled state. Manager Joe Cronin's arm kept him away from shortstop, Pete Fox could not take a place in the outfield and Ted Williams, who played the Washington final yesterday and made a couple of hits, was back on the bench. Skeeter Newsome was at short and Stan Spence in left field. The Yankee series is for two games and the Red Sox will be back at Fenway Park on Friday, the first Ladies' Day of the spring.

Baseball Today

National League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

American League

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.

Huskies to Face Two Track Teams In Informal Run

Northeastern's well-balanced track team, which was undefeated in dual meets indoors, has no intention of leaving its best outdoor running on the Harvard cinders on Saturday. The Huskies will engage in an informal triangular meet with Harvard and Holy Cross, but the affair will be used only as a warm-up for official competition that is ahead.

No finals will be run in the varsity 100, 220, and low hurdles, so Coach Gerry Tatton will feel free to experiment with some of his newer boys. Of most interest will be the Carroll twins and Mike Prohodsky, Northeastern's surprising two-mile intercollegiate champion.

Both Carrolls are listed for the three-quarter mile run, which is just betweeen their favorite distances. Bill, New England A. A. U. 1000-yard champion, probably will confine his activities to one race, but Bob may double in the 660.

Prohodsky, whose sensational two-mile victory in Madison Square Garden was the major surprise of the annual I. C. 4-A. competition, will concentrate on the 1½-mile run on Saturday. Ed Parker, a standout cross-country man from Arlington, will keep him company.

Colby Kelly and Sam Drevitch are listed for the 660, Arnold Saunders and John Fitzpatrick for the 330, and Fran Corcoran and Joe Mascianica for the sprints. Ed Macfarland and Dick Powers are head hurdlers.

Phil Newman, second in the New England intercollegiate javelin throw last year, heads the field event performers. Also included are Capt. Jake Wiren, Gale Foster, and Joe Lavin. The only good Husky pole vaulter, Bob Tarbell, has injured an ankle and will not compete.

Local Box Scores

Bees

PHILA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
May 2b	7	2	3	4	3	1	0
Benjamin rf	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
Klein rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marty cf	6	1	2	2	2	0	1
Litwhiler lf	5	1	1	4	2	0	0
Etten 1b	5	0	1	1	11	0	0
Nagel 2b	7	0	2	2	2	3	0
Livingston c	4	0	2	2	13	0	0
Warren c	3	0	0	0	14	0	0
Bragon ss	6	1	2	2	3	6	0
Johnson p	4	0	0	1	0	2	0
Hughes p	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	55	6	15	19	42	12	1
BOSTON							
Rowell 2b	6	1	2	3	6	2	1
Cooney cf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Averill cf	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Moore rf	7	1	3	5	3	0	0
West lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Miller ss	6	0	1	1	2	7	0
Dahlgren 1b	5	0	0	0	16	1	0
Majeski 3b	6	0	0	0	5	5	1
Masi c	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Preibisch	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
†Hassett	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Gremp c	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin p	4	1	3	5	1	3	0
‡Lamanna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	51	4	11	16	42	21	3

*Batted for Masi in fifth. †Batted for Berres in ninth. ‡Ran for Tobin in 14th.

In'gs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
P's.	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6
B's.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Litwhiler 2, Marty 2, May, Etten, Moore 2, West, Tobin. Two-base hits, May, Tobin 2, Rowell. Three-base hit, Moore. Home run, Litwhiler. Hits, off Johnson, 10 in 11 innings; off Hughes, 1 in 3 innings. First base on error, Philadelphia. Left on bases, Philadelphia 13, Boston 12. Stolen base, Rowell. Sacrifice hit, Johnson. Base on balls, by Johnson 5, by Tobin 5, by Hughes 2. Struck out, by Johnson 14, by Tobin 4, by Hughes. Double plays, Miller, Rowell and Dahlgren; Brazan and Etten. Winning pitcher, Hughes. Time, 3h. 22m. Umpire-in-chief, Dunn. Umpires on bases, Stewart and Magerkurth. Attendance, 1,317.

Red Sox

WASH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case rf	6	2	2	3	4	0	0
Cramer cf	5	2	4	4	1	0	0
Chapman lf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Lewis 3b	3	2	1	1	0	4	0
Travis ss	5	2	3	5	1	3	0
Bloodworth 2b	5	0	2	3	2	4	0
Archie 1b	3	0	0	0	11	1	0
Ferrell c	4	2	1	1	5	1	0
Masterson p	5	1	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	41	13	15	19	27	14	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	2	2	1	1	6	0	0
Finney rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	1
Williams lf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Newsome ss	4	1	0	0	1	4	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	2	2	8	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spence lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	2	1	1
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	1
Peacock c	3	0	1	1	6	1	0
Harris p	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Carey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hughson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rich p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Pytlak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	5	8	9	24	8	3

*Batted for Harris in fourth. †Batted for Rich in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Wash'gton	3	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	1	—13
Boston	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Finney, Foxx 2, Bloodworth 3, Williams 2, Lewis 3, Case, Cramer, Travis, Chapman. Two-base hits, Williams, Case, Bloodworth. Three-base hit, Travis. Sacrifices, Di Maggio. Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Lewis, Bloodworth and Archie. Left on bases, Boston 7, Washington 10. Base on balls, by Harris 4, by Masterson 6, by Hughson, Struck out, by Harris 2, by Masterson 5, by Hughson 3, by Rich. Hits, off Harrison, 6 in 3 innings; off Hughson, 8 in 4 innings; off Rich, 1 in 1 inning. Passed ball, Ferrell. Losing pitcher, Harris. Time, 2h. 20m. Umpires Hubbard, Rommel and Ormsby. Attendance, 2,500.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2195

Boston Batting

Bees

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Hassett	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Moore	39	4	14	0	4	.359
Dahlgren	34	6	12	3	8	.353
Miller	37	6	10	1	5	.270
Berres	16	0	4	0	3	.250
Rowell	40	5	9	0	1	.225
West	28	6	6	3	9	.241
Masi	10	0	2	0	0	.200
Sisti	23	3	4	0	1	.174
Cooney	21	3	3	0	1	.143
Averill	15	2	2	0	1	.133
Bray	8	1	1	0	1	.125
Majeski	22	1	1	0	1	.045
Gremp	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Manno	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Preibisch	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Pytlak	10	2	5	0	0	.500
Di Maggio	29	9	13	0	1	.448
Cronin	27	9	12	3	11	.444
Williams	9	1	4	0	3	.444
Peacock	15	1	6	0	2	.400
Doerr	30	5	11	4	14	.367
Spence	3	0	1	0	0	.333
Fox	28	3	7	0	3	.250
Tabor	30	4	7	1	1	.233
Foxx	26	7	6	0	6	.231
Finney	30	6	5	0	2	.167
Newsome	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Hale	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Finland definitely decided against attempting to stage 1940 Olympic Games.

Three Years Ago

Archie San Romani defeated Glenn Cunningham by inches in 4:23 miles at Kansas Relays.

Five Years Ago

Harry Kelley, 30-year-old Philadelphia Athletics rookie, subdued Boston Red Sox, 9-1.

Fitting in Many Timely Hits

By a Staff Photographer

'Bama Rowell (left) and Gene Moore

These Bee regulars have been doing some timely clouting this spring. Rowell was off to a slow start, but found his eye in the recent Phillie series. Moore this morning was leading Bee regulars with a fine .359 average.

Philadelphia vs. Fall River In Soccer Final on Saturday

The amateur soccer championship of the East will be in the balance when Philadelphia Hosiery Local battles Fall River F. C. at Fall River Stadium, formerly known as Bigberry, Sunday afternoon. The match is the Eastern final of the U. S. Football Association's annual National Amateur Challenge Cup Competition.

Phil Fox, of New York City, will referee the struggle which will start at 3 o'clock. A preliminary fixture will open the afternoon's proceedings with a 1:15 kick-off.

New Champion

Whatever Sunday's outcome, a new divisional amateur champion will be crowned this year as Firestone F. C. of Fall River, which conquered Hosiery Local, 6 to 1, in the eastern final 12 months ago, has been eliminated from this season's competition. Firestone was knocked out in a fifth round match by the Fall River Lincolns who, in turn, were beaten by Fall River F. C., 1-0, in last Sunday's semifinal game.

The Hosiery club has five new faces in its line-up this season and is counted much stronger than the eleven which took such a decisive beating in last year's divisional final. They have suffered only one defeat in 24 competitive games played during the current season in the Philadelphia Soccer League and national open and amateur competitions. This setback came from the American Soccer League's Passon Phillies in a quarter-final of the open tournament.

Quakers Won 16

In 18 league games the Quakers, representing 10,000 Philadelphia textile workers and making their third bid for honors in the Eastern final, hung up 16 victories and played two draws, compiling the impressive goal scoring record of 58 to 11 for the opposition. Two years ago the Fall River St. Michael's frustrated Hosiery Local's ambitions for the eastern amateur title by administering a 3-to-1 defeat.

In the quarter-finals of the current series the visitors eliminated the Baltimore Santa Maria eleven, 3 to 0, and went on to qualify for the eastern final by taking the measure of the Philadelphia Fairhills by the one-sided score of 5 to 1.

Scored 15 Goals

The Fall River eleven engaged in six contests to reach the important divisional final round, eliminating St. John's, Ponta Delgada, American Thread, Stamford United, Brooklyn German Hungarians and Lincolns, scoring four shutouts in the process. In the amateur tourney they have scored 15 goals while their own net has been dented but three times.

The winner of Sunday's eastern title will play for the national crown against either the Detroit Chryslers or Western Pennsylvania's Castle Shannon A. C., which teams will also be battling on the same day at Bridgeville, Pa., a Pittsburgh suburb, for western honors.

The Hosiery Local booters, incidentally, have been scheduled for a night game in Milwaukee on June 7. The Fall Corporation, of the Wisconsin city, is importing the Eastern Pennsylvanias for an inter-sectional tilt against its plant team to help popularize soccer in the mid-west.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dick Siebert, Athletics—Singled with bases loaded in ninth to beat Yankees.

Bill Dietrich, White Sox—Held Tigers to two safeties and had no-hitter until one was out in ninth.

John Vander Meer, Reds—Struck out 12 and allowed only four hits in beating Cubs, 1-0.

Dolph Camilli, Dodgers—Hit home run and single to drive in five runs against Giants.

Walter Masterson, Senators—Held Red Sox to eight hits and scoreless after second inning.

Terry Moore and Enos Slaughter, Cardinals—Their hits in 12th inning brought victory over Pirates.

Tom Hughes, Phillies—Backed up good relief pitching by hitting single and scoring deciding run in 14th inning against Bees.

Elden Auker, Browns—Stopped Indians with eight hits and was especially effective with runners on base.

Shows Great Promise

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Pitcher

Mort (Bud) Waldstein, Harvard sophomore, has received credit for the Crimson's two baseball victories this year. Due to instruction from his coach, Floyd Stahl, during the winter months, Waldstein has shown great improvement over last year, and the indications are that he will develop even more before the season ends.

Rowe Regatta Time Changed

The Rowe Cup crew regatta to be held on the Charles River Basin Saturday, between Harvard, Boston University, and Tech, will be rowed at 5 p. m. instead of the time previously announced.

Harvard Is Given Tom Darcey Trophy

The Tom Darcey Memorial Cup, to be presented annually to the winner of the Harvard University senior single sculls championship beginning this spring, has been given to Harvard by Thomas J. Darcey of Belmont in memory of his son, Thomas J. Darcey, Jr., '37, the Harvard Athletic Association announced today.

The sterling silver cup will remain in competition for 26 years, from 1941 through 1966, with the name of each year's winner engraved on the side. The cup will succeed the Carroll Challenge Cup, which has been presented to the winner of the single scull championship of the university for the past 46 years and which was retired in 1940.

Thomas J. Darcey, Jr., won the Harvard senior sculls championship in 1937, and the following year he won the American Henley double sculls championship with H. Picker.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 24
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News reradiocast by recording.

For Thursday, April 24

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Piano Recital; Easy Does It.
Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jeno Bartol's Orchestra; Viennese Ensemble.
Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Tune Time; Dramatization.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Favorite Opera Melodies. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"England and St. George." Program for St. George's Day. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Transsylvanian March; News in English; Hungarian Serenade; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk: "The People of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—8:25 p. m.—Talk; Japanese History Series. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Woodrooffe, R. N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"St. George's Day." Feature Program by Laurence Gilliam. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Danse Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera: Second, Third and Fourth Acts of "La Boheme" by Puccini. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Army Nine To Invade Bruin Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23—Saturday will be "Army Day" at Aldrich Field when the Army nine pays the first visit in its history to Providence to meet Brown. Extensive plans have been made to welcome the Cadets in fitting style and these will include two bands, representation by the 6th Army Corps, and men from both Forts Getty and Weatherall.

Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commanding Officer of the 6th Army Corps, will toss out the first ball, and before the game and between innings, a military band from Fort Devens and the Brown band will supply music.

The invited service men are planning to organize cheering sections for the Cadet team and Gordon Milne, Brown head cheer leader, will lead both the Army and Brown rooting sections.

The game promises to be a closely contested battle, with Jack Atkinson, Cadet veteran star, scheduled to face Capt. Walter Juszczyk, Brown knuckle ball ace on the mound. In his sole previous start, Juszczyk lost a 7-5 verdict to Holy Cross due to dubious fielding by his mates. Despite the defeat, the little righthander pitched brilliantly against the Crusaders and looks to be headed for a fine season.

Victorious over Harvard, Lafayette and Amherst, and defeated by the New York Giants and University of Pittsburgh, the Army boasts a hard hitting array which will probably give Juszczyk a severe test all the way.

In left field for the Cadets will be Hank Mazur, football star, who ran 45 yards for a touchdown last fall in the Army-Brown game at Michie Stadium.

Babe Ruth to Play Ty Cobb

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Babe Ruth accepted today Ty Cobb's challenge to a golf match for war relief, but specified the match would have to be played after June 1 and in New York. Ruth feels he needs at least six weeks to get in shape for the battle of the left-handers, he told P. G. A. Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran.

The proceeds of the match will go to one of the British war relief agencies.

Waldstein May Fill Gap Left by Loss of Healey

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The loss of Capt. Tom Healey, varsity pitching mainstay for three years, was probably the biggest blow that befell Coach Floyd Stahl's Harvard baseball team this spring, but a young 20-year-old sophomore by the name of Morton (Bud) Waldstein should fill the gap nicely.

In fact, Waldstein's performances to date have been one of the few bright spots of the Crimson's disappointing start, in which the Harvard nine has won only two of its eight games. Bud has gotten credit for both victories.

The first triumph came in the opening game of the season when he pitched the last half of the game against Maryland and won 5-3. The second came when the Crimson finally turned the tables on Boston University last week and Bud came out on top 2-1. That game went 11 innings and over the route he struck out 11 and gave up only four hits.

Concerns Both

Perhaps it is a bit unusual for a raw sophomore to be inserted in the varsity's first game of the season, but therein lies a story. It concerns both the Brookline southpaw himself and his coach, Floyd Stahl.

Like all college coaches, Floyd always has one eye trained on the freshmen, the feeding ground for the varsity. In these days, especially, when college talent is not so plentiful as it used to be, every candidate must be evaluated as to his possibilities for future stardom.

As a yearling, however, Waldstein did not set the world afire. His record was one win and three losses. Yet he did show enough to catch the eye of Coach Stahl, and the varsity coach mentally catalogued the Peddie School graduate for varsity service.

As Waldstein tells it, "Whatever success I have had so far this spring is due entirely to Floyd. Another year and added weight have helped me some, but they didn't give me my slow ball, which now is one of my most effective pitches."

At the time Bud was warming up in preparation for his duties in an intra-squad game at Soldiers Field yesterday, and as he spoke he demonstrated. "See, here is my fast one. Notice the flick of the wrist," and he sent one straight over the heart of the practice plate. "Now," he went on, "here is my slow ball. See how there is hardly any change in my delivery—the flick of the wrist is still there—but watch what happens." He let go and the ball started for the center of the plate and then took a little sail for itself, a pitch good enough to bother a batter eight times out of 10.

"Stahl worked pretty hard on that pitch," Bud continued. "He had me out in the cage from the first of February and due to him I have mastered it. I don't use it in a pinch, preferring my hook, but it is extremely effective as a change of pace ball." Bud's hook, by the way, is excellent. When he is right it breaks down and away from left-handed batters. His control of it is usually good.

Because of his improvement during his winter practice work, Mort has joined Burgy Ayres as the backbone of the Harvard pitching staff. Burgy has pitched well enough to win a couple of games, but his mates have failed to hit behind him. Against George Washington and Cornell, for instance, the big football center gave up only five hits in each game, yet lost both when his teammates could not hit over two singles in each contest. The first he lost 1-0, and the second 2-1.

Beat Yale

Jack Schwede and Charlie Brackett round out the Harvard hurling corps. Two years ago Brackett won fame with a victory over Yale. Last year he did not play, but today he was slated to start against Boston University in the return game at Nickerson Field, Weston.

In recent workouts Coach Stahl has been spending more and more time on hitting, as that department seems to be Harvard's weakest this spring. In their last three games the Crimson batsmen have gotten just five singles, an average of less than two hits per game. Following the game with B. U., Harvard has one more contest this week, an Eastern League contest with Columbia at New York.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

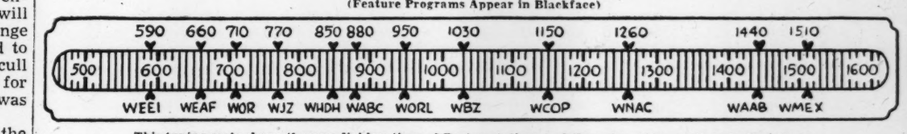
Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

New Bedford—1st Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees vs. New York Giants baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees vs. New York Giants baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth"	"Stella Dallas": serial		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama		John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today"
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	"Easy Does It": Paul	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	Laval's Or.; vocalists	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Musicale
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	New England Town Meeting of the Air: "What Is the Threat of Hitler's New Order?"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	"Dr. Christian":	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	'How Did You Meet?': sk.		Attuck's Chorus
8:30	dramatizat'n News	"Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sk.	Party Louise Massey and the Westerners		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45					Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile": Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15		Waltz Music	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	John Steele, talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
9:30		Quiz program with Jimmy Flynn; News		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45				Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Sports; News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Symphony of Melody; recordings	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Public Affairs	Baseball scores; Music	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Russell Davenport	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Whispering Smith": dramatic serial	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization			Local Sports
11:00	News; weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Boake Carter, news	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Adventures in Rhythm;	'Day's End'; music
11:45		"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra	'Day's End'; News

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1410kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Speakers; News	Studio Program	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	N. E. Town Hall Party	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of the Air	As You Like It	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		Dance Interlude	The Breakfast Club	"Choir Loft"	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Ted Kina, songs	"Good Morning Cheer"
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Two Men and a Girl	"Bachelor's Children"	Government Reports	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother": sk	Vagabonds Quartet	"Ellen Rand

Six Hundred Portland, Ore., and Seattle Citizens Become Athletes for a Day

Washington A. C. Group Wins This Year's Unique Contest

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Six hundred Portland and Seattle citizens became athletes for a day recently when the Multnomah and Washington athletic clubs staged their yearly competition, one of the largest and most unique sport contests in the nation.

Once a year 300 members of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland or the Washington Athletic Club of Seattle journey the 200 miles to whichever city is host for the competition for that year.

They arrive early Saturday morning and all day long the friendly rivalry takes place with 20 events on the schedule. When it is all over, the points are totaled, the winners presented with a Totem Pole, emblematic of victory, and both sides adjourn to the social portions of the club for a banquet and dance.

This year's competition was held at Seattle's Washington Athletic Club, and the Seattleites won by a score of 65-25. Men and women who use club athletic facilities only for recreation, became competitive athletes for a day. Some of the sports on the program included swimming, volleyball, golf, basketball, Badminton, fencing, handball, weight lifting and boxing.

The event is important enough to bring the mayors of both cities into the competition, with Mayor Earl Riley of Portland being accompanied by newly-elected Mayor Earl Millikin of Seattle.

It's a big occasion for the members of both clubs who compete as if an "alma mater's" honor was at stake.

* * *

Northwest intercollegiate basketball will get a big test next season, and a chance to show off before the hoop fans in the East and mid-West. Both Oregon State and the University of Washington have announced pre-season transcontinental tours for the Christmas vacation period. Washington State, runners-up for this year's national championships, have already scheduled games at the Sugar Bowl celebration in New Orleans and may go East also, while the University of Oregon is expected to continue its regular eastern trip.

For Coach Hec Edmundson and the Washington Huskies, an Eastern barnstorming trip is an innovation. The Huskies once went East, in 1936, when they competed in the Olympic Games qualifying tourney at Madison Square Garden, winning the mythical intercollegiate national championship by finishing higher than any other college quintet.

Edmundson has received an invitation from the Garden every year, but has always turned it down. But he finally decided to accept and Washington will meet the New York University team Dec. 30 in the Garden. The Huskies will also meet Temple University at Philadelphia, Dec. 27; play a game in Buffalo on New Year's Day; and finish the tour against DePaul University at Chicago, Jan. 3.

Oregon State's Eastern tour will also include a game at Madison Square Garden, Dec. 29.

* * *

Eastern crews had best beware. They'll have to be exceptionally good if they expect to wrest the varsity and junior varsity national eight-oared rowing titles from the University of Washington.

Coach Al Ulbrickson didn't issue any warning. All he did was coach the Husky crews, and then let their recent showing against California in the Pacific Coast regatta at Oakland tell the story.

Washington's junior varsity was considered one of the worst in years. That is, they were so considered before the race. In the race they defeated the California jayvees by a full length, and when the timekeepers announced the results, it was discovered the Husky crewmen had rowed the fastest three-mile race ever recorded on the Oakland Estuary—14m. 46.3s.

This broke the former jayvee record of 14:49 and also bettered the varsity record of 14:48.4.

In the varsity race that followed, Washington's crew won by three lengths from California. And the time? Only 20.4 seconds better than the varsity record. The Huskies, with perfect racing conditions, traversed the course in 14m. 28s. And it was a fine California crew that was defeated, for the Golden Bears themselves bettered the old mark by 9.4 seconds.

California supporters received some consolation by their freshman victory of three fourths of a length. It was the second successive Golden Bear frosh win, and also a new course record—9:40.5 for the two-mile race, which was 5.7 seconds under the old mark. **B. C.**

Williams, Ewell and Stickel Seeded in Penn Dash Heats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 — Welby Williams, of North Texas Teachers College, has been seeded in the first heat, Norwood Ewell, of Penn State, in the second heat; and Harold Stickel of Pittsburgh in the third heat of the invitation 100 yard dash, a feature of the 47th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival which will be held Saturday afternoon on Franklin Field.

Williams, who last year finished second to Mozel Ellerbe, in the event and who did not lose a race before or after, is capable of doing a 9.6 century. Ewell, National Collegiate and I. C. 4 A. champion, in both the century and furlong, did 9.6 in the N. C. A. A. meet and 9.7 in the Eastern Intercollegiates. Stickel has been a consistent point scorer for three seasons in big time competition.

Yale Sprinter

In the same heat with Williams are William Carter, of Pittsburgh; Robert Owen, Yale; Thomas East, indoor sensation from Cheyney Teachers College; William Everhart, of Gettysburg, who has done 9.8, and Jared Fangboner, New York University's veteran sprinter.

John Doolan, of Georgetown; Edward Campbell, Virginia; Robert Greaves, Syracuse; Almeric Christian, Columbia and David Lawyer, New York University, will match strides with Ewell in the second heat.

Opposing Stickel in the third heat will be Robert Jackson, Princeton's 9.7 second speedster; James Rothschild, Yale; Charles Hall, Virginia; William Geyer, Colgate and Lawrence Ritter, Dartmouth.

Dugger Teammate

Edward Dugger, of Tufts, who did 13.9 seconds to win the event in the N. C. A. A. championships and who is I. C. 4 A. 120 and 220-yard hurdle champion, has been seeded in the first heat of the 120-yard invitation event.

Walter Hall, a teammate of Dugger's, is the number one man in the second heat. He was third in the I. C. 4 A. championship last year.

Opposing the brilliant Dugger in the first heat will be William Marbury, Virginia's brilliant timber topper; Richard Osborn, of Yale, a consistent point scorer for several seasons; Edward Mikulas, Indiana's best hurler; and J. Richardson Adams, of Pennsylvania.

In the second heat will be Thomas Todd, of Virginia, whose father 25 years ago was a star athlete for the Cavaliers; William Gillis, Army; Thomas Garland, Manhattan and Joseph Newman, of Pittsburgh, who finished third in the event last year.

Provisional starters in the hurdles include Randolph Lukens, Syracuse; Philip Gutting, Navy; Michael Mangun, North Carolina; Thatcher Longstreth, Princeton, and Francis McCaffrey, Columbia.

Naval Training In Four Races

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The Naval Training Ship Prairie State has entered its crew in four races this spring, Lieut. Commander Lowell Cooper announced today.

The Prairie State will row against a Yale crew on the Housatonic May 10 and against Pennsylvania May 24. It has entered the Stewards Cup event in the American Henley Regatta at Cambridge, Mass., May 17, and the New York Rowing Association Regatta May 30. In all out-of-town trips, the Prairie State oarsmen will use shells loaned by the hosts.

The naval ship's oarsmen formerly rowed at Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and Boston University.

FEATS of POWER
FAVORITE THRILLER IN SILENT MOVIE SERIALS OF 1915 WAS CHANGING FROM PLANE TO TRAIN
FOR SPRING OIL-CHANGE ···· GET
ESSO MOTOR OIL

Brown to Dodgers

PITTSBURGH, April 23 (AP)—Mace Brown, veteran relief pitcher, has been sold to the Brooklyn Dodgers in a straight cash deal, the Pittsburgh Pirate management announced here.

In New York the Dodgers announced following the deal that pitchers Tex Carleton and Wes Flowers and infielder Don Ross had been assigned to their Montreal farm in the International League.

Mrs. Little Turns Pro

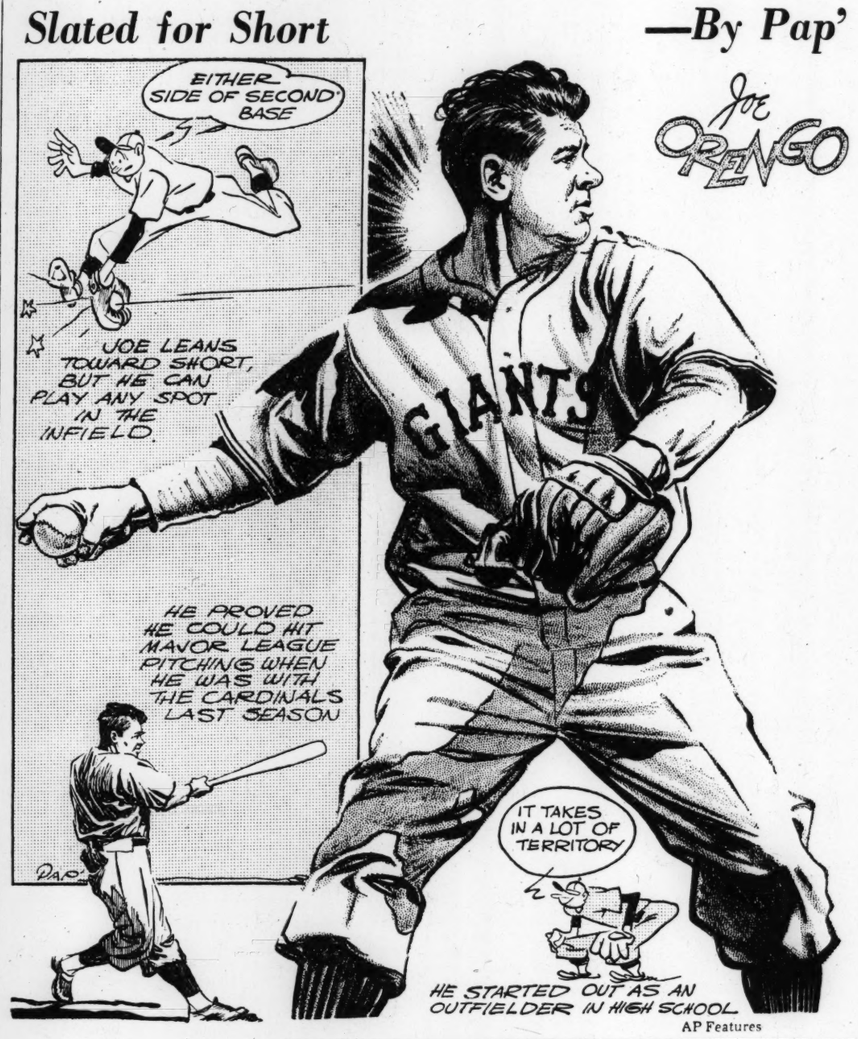
MONTREAL, April 23 (CP)—Mrs. Dorothy Round Little, former Wimbledon ladies' tennis champion who took up residence at Bridgewater, N. S., after coming to Canada several months ago, has turned professional, it was announced here.

Officials of the Seigniory Club said the British star had accepted an offer to coach at the club from June until September.

College Tennis

Duke 9, Fordham 0.

Slated for Short —By Pap'


EITHER SIDE OF SECOND BASE
JOE LEANS TOWARD SHORT, BUT HE CAN PLAY ANY SPOT IN THE INFIELD
HE PROVED HE COULD HIT MAYOR LEAGUE PITCHING WHEN HE WAS WITH THE CARDINALS LAST SEASON
IT TAKES IN A LOT OF TERRITORY
HE STARTED OUT AS AN OUTFIELDER IN HIGH SCHOOL
GIANTS
Pap
Joe ORENGO

AP Features

Bill Terry's foresight in making the deal which brought Joe Orengo to the New York Giants may prove his salvation, for it begins to look as though he has settled the third-base problem.

Joe may not be a great fielder at the post, but the chances are that he can do a capable job. His minor league career was spent as a shortstop. The Cardinals used him there for a short time last year and then moved him over to second when Jimmy Brown was injured. At the end of the season Joe was covering third base. With his varied experience, he can be used to advantage.

By choice, Orengo is a shortstop, possibly because he spent six years in that post and is most experienced there. His strong throwing arm ideally fits him for either short or third. Before Joe went into organized baseball he was an outfielder, but Branch Rickey made him an infielder when he signed with the Cardinals' Springfield (Mo.) farm team.

Orengo is a power hitter, but his effectiveness has been dimmed somewhat by frequent fanning. He struck out 90 times in 129 games last season for the Cards. During the winter Joe had Rogers Hornsby check his batting form and feels that most of the faults have been erased. Bill Terry, a great batting champion in his playing days, ought to be able to give a helpful hint or two to aid the cause.

Joe is a big fellow for an infielder. He weighs 190 pounds and stands a half inch over six feet. That he doesn't lack confidence in his ability is best indicated by the fact that last year, and again this year, he was in no hurry to sign until he got what he felt he was worth.

Last of Bowling Champions Bows

ST. PAUL, April 23 (AP)—The Eastsides of Los Angeles shot the highest total ever hit in an A. B. C. by a coast team and surged into fourth place with 3,029 in the five-man standings of the American Bowling Congress last night.

Paced by Anthony Monteverde with a sparkling 676 total and by Ernie Soest, All-America coast selection, with 621, the Eastsides ran up games of 919, 1,036 and 1,074.

The last of the 1940 A. B. C. champions relinquished his title in the national pin tourney here yesterday, when Ray Brown of Terre Haute, Ind., who won the singles crown last year with 742, checked in with only 530. He totalled 1,552 in the all-events.

The Hoosier pinster hit 140, 220, 168 in falling 212 pins shy of his series at Detroit. The Chicago Monarchs, team champions; Herb Freitag and Joe Sinke, Chicago doubles winners and Fred Fischer, Buffalo, All-Events champion all were dethroned earlier in the meet.

Although the meet has only two more weeks of its 55-day program remaining, many of the country's best bowlers, including Andy Varipapa, Brooklyn; Adolph Carlson, Chicago; Joe Norris, Detroit, and Joe Falcaro, New York City, are still to be heard from.

Balfour Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University Balfour awards in basketball and wrestling have been voted to William Menke, Huntingburg, and Ben Wilson, Bloomington. The awards are given to athletes who "bring honor and distinction to Indiana University." Menke, regular center for three years, established a new all-time scoring mark at I. U. Wilson was the only Big Ten wrestler to retain his title this year. He is a junior 135-pounder.

Total Collapse of Tigers Has Baseball Guessing

By the Associated Press

The Detroit Tigers' plight is something to ponder these days. The American League champions are in the cellar, with only one victory in five games and with more grief lying in wait for the day that Hank Greenberg is inducted into the army. Nobody expected the Bengals to repeat their surprise pennant triumph of last year, but their collapse this spring is one of the new season's mysteries.

Hustle, as much as any other single factor, carried Detroit to a championship last year, but its morale apparently is gone. The team performed miserably in the Grapefruit grind, and this same sluggishness has carried over into the official season. The Tigers' pitching has been good, but their famed hitting has been a myth and their fielding frightful.

Yesterday, Bill Dietrich of the Chicago White Sox almost pitched a no-hitter against them. The bespectacled right-hander, who pranced into baseball's select society with a no-hitter against the Browns in 1937, didn't give a safety until he had one out in the ninth. Then came an error, a single by Greenberg and a homer by Rudy York. The no-hitter was gone, but the game still went to Chicago, 6-3.

Those famous sluggers in Tiger uniforms have made only 24 hits in five games, never more than six in any one contest. Greenberg hasn't hit a home run. In three of the affairs, they have made three errors. The net result has been to nullify four well-pitched ball games and cast grave doubt on whether the champions even will make the first division.

Dietrich's conquest, his second in eight days, was not the only pitching classic yesterday. John Vander Meer of Cincinnati gave Chicago fans a glimpse of his 1938 double no-hit form with a four-hit, 12-strikeout performance that bested Bill Lee and smothered the Cubs, 1-0. Lee allowed only five safeties, but in the sixth inning Lonny Frey beat out a scratch single, went to third on two successive wild pitches, and scored on a single by Ival Goodman.

Hugh Casey subdued the New York Giants for the second time in three days to give the Brooklyn Dodgers a 7-4 victory. He allowed only seven hits, and three errors figured in the Giants' scoring. Dolph Camilli drove in five runs with a homer and a single. The loss, however, did not knock the Giants out of the National League lead.

The Boston Red Sox, likewise, held onto the American League lead although beaten for the second straight day by the Washington Senators, 12-5. The Red Sox were held to eight hits by Walt Masterson and really came apart at the seams, making four errors and giving up 15 hits.

Les McCrabb held the New York Yankees to six safeties, three of them homers, as the Philadelphia Athletics nudged out a 6-5 decision with five runs in a sloppy sixth inning. The winning marker scored on Dick Siebert's single with the bases loaded in the ninth.

Elden Auker's crafty eight-hit hurling gave the St. Louis Browns a 6-3 verdict over the Cleveland Indians, although the Brownies were rationed to seven hits by Al Milnar and Clint Brown.

The senior circuit came up with two marathon games. In one, the Phillies snapped a six-game losing streak with two runs in the 14th inning to beat the Boston Bees, 6-4; in the other, the St. Louis Cardinals edged past the Pittsburgh Pirates, 9-8, with two runs in the 12th after Pittsburgh had scored once.

College Track

Missouri 71, Oklahoma A. and M. 59.
Washington (Ind.) 84, Juniata 42.
Wisconsin 91½, Kansas 39½.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	6	2	.750
St. Louis	4	2	.667
Chicago	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	5	4	.556
Boston	4	5	.444
Cincinnati	3	4	.429
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	6	.250

Results April 22

Cincinnati 1, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 4. (14 inns.)
Brooklyn 7, New York 4.
St. Louis 9, Pittsburgh 8. (12 inns.)

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	5	2	.714
St. Louis	2	1	.667
Chicago	3	2	.600
Cleveland	4	3	.571
New York	5	4	.556
Philadelphia	3	5	.375
Washington	3	5	.375
Detroit	1	4	.200

Results April 22

Washington 12, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 6, New York 5.
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 6, Detroit 3.

Co-Ed Golfers Add Glamor To College Play

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The 1941 national intercollegiate golf tournament, scheduled June 23-28 at Ohio State University's 36-hole course, has taken on added glamor. Buckeye officials announced that a national meet for co-ed mashie swingers would follow it.

The women's tournament is booked from June 30 through July 3, and both team and individual championships will be decided. Any woman student, regularly enrolled in a college or university, is eligible to participate, including seniors graduating anytime during the 1940-41 school year. Flights will be arranged for all entrants Dr. Gladys E. Palmer, charman, said.

Each school is limited to four entrants, but may send fewer representatives to compete for the individual crown.

Invitations have been mailed to the country's colleges. The entry deadline is May 31.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 22

International League

Jersey City 6; Montreal 3.
Newark 10 Rochester 2.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 6.
Toronto at Syracuse (postponed).

American Association

Milwaukee 4, Louisville 3.
(Only game).

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 4, Portland 0.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 6, Oakland 0.
Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 3.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 8, Atlanta 7.
Birmingham 6, New Orleans 3.
Nashville 11, Knoxville 3.
Memphis at Little Rock (rain).

Texas League

Shreveport at Beaumont (rain).
Houston at San Antonio (rain).
Dallas at Oklahoma City (rain).
Fort Worth at Tulsa (rain).

Sydney Leads 2-0

REGINA, April 23 (CP)—Sydney Millionaires took a 2-0 lead in games in the best-of-five Canadian senior hockey championship series by defeating Regina Rangers 8-3 here Monday night. The third game will be played in Saskatoon Wednesday.

Al Chapin's Tennis Play Is Feature

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 23 (AP)—Al Chapin's display of tennis speed and accuracy in overcoming Bill Heth of Hot Springs, Va., stood out yesterday as favorites uniformly moved up in the U. S. open tennis tournament.

The former Davis Cup performer from New York disposed of Heth 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, but the bare score hardly does justice to Heth's own demonstration of consistent speed.

Fred Perry of Beverly Hills, Calif., favorite of the fifth annual renewal of the spring classic since Donald Budge did not return to defend the title he won last year, advanced on a bye.

Lloyd Budge of Lake Forest, Ill., brother of Don, defeated Capt. Valerian Yavorsky, White Sulphur Springs pro, after a wavering start 1—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Vincent Richards, New York, ousted Albert Flack, White Sulphur Springs, one of the five amateurs entered, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, while Richard Skeen, Los Angeles, experienced little opposition from another White Sulphur amateur, Byrne Bauer, taking the match 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Pete Peterson, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., eliminated Ed Stillman, Pinehurst, N. C., 6—0, 6—0, 6—4; Frank Hunter, New York, was considerably extended to beat Ray White, Glenview, Ill., 6—4, 6—3, 7—5, while John Hendrix, Coral Gables, Fla., won over Igor de Nisoff, Stratford, Conn., 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

In morning rounds, three of the amateurs quickly fell before the onslaughts of the pros.

Frank Rericha, Stamford, Conn., defeated William Seaman, New York, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2; Kenneth Napier, Phoenix, Ariz., eliminated David Rains, Frederick, Md., 6—1, 6—1, 6—0, and Joe Whalen, Ferndale, N. Y., turned back R. B. Parker, White Sulphur, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

Karel Kozeluh, Daytona Beach, Fla., first open champion, defeated Herb Stead, Harrisville, R. I., 6—1, 6—1, 6—0, completing the morning play.

John Faunce, Hollywood, Calif., drew the only other bye, while Walter Senior, Louisville, Ky., Herman Peterson, Fisher's Island, N. Y., and Jan Kozeluh, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., moved up on defaults.

Alabama Grad Is New Coach Of Generals

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Riley Smith, former Alabama All-America and Washington Redskin quarterback, has been named head football coach at Washington and Lee University of the Southern Conference.

The Alabaman will succeed Warren E. (Tex) Tilson, whose resignation was submitted a year prior to expiration of his two-year contract.

Tilson said his resignation was offered with "absolutely no duress or pressure from anyone connected with the university" but added that "I believe the alumni, students and faculty will give more support to the football team with another man in charge."

Smith left the Redskins two years ago to join the W. and L. staff as backfield assistant. Tilson recommended Smith as his successor.

Tilson, former assistant coach at Duke, had been head coach here since 1933. His 1934 squad won the Southern Conference championship, but there have been few recent major victories.

Alumni rumblings were heard two years ago after a particularly lean season and some old grad clubs passed resolutions asking for a coaching shakeup but these quieted down when Tilson was given a new contract and Smith added to the staff. Last year's injury-riddled squad won only two games in 10 but Tilson's resignation came as a surprise here to all but close associates.

Riley Smith graduated from the University of Alabama in 1936 after three seasons as quarterback of the Crimson Tide. He was named on the Associated Press All-America team of 1935 after quarterbacking the Rose Bowl team which whipped Stanford in 1934 and captained the East team in the East-West game at San Francisco on New Year's Day of his senior year.

The terms of Smith's contract as head coach were not announced.

North-South Tennis

PINEHURST, N. C., April 23 (AP)—Harris Everett and Zan Carver, both of the University of North Carolina, advanced yesterday to the third round of the North and South amateur tennis tournament.

Everett defeated Tom Wadden, U. N. C., 8—6, 6—2, and Carver defeated Corporal Doug Gubner, Fort McClellan, Ala., 6—2, 7—5.

F. C. Baggs and Armand Bruneau of New York upset John Kenfield and Harold Maass, both of U. N. C., 1—6, 6—2, 7—5.

In women's singles, first round: Mary Joyce, Brookline, Mass., defeated Kay Marston, New York, default; Otillie Gaetner, Boston, defeated Mrs. Horace Harding by default.

College Baseball

Trinity 6, Clark University 2.
Notre Dame 6, Michigan 2.
Williams 4, Colgate 1.
Georgetown 19, Rutgers 3.
Johns Hopkins 10, Swarthmore 0.
Manhattan 9, N. Y. U. 6.
Mass. State 7, Union 4.
Northwestern 11, Chicago 4.
Ohio State 4, Cincinnati 3.
Wisconsin 4, DePauw 3.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Relax at Plate Says Stengel

It was about an hour before game time and the Boston Bees were moving back and forth between the bench and the batting cage. As there was a chill in the air, those who were not hitting or shagging were sitting on the top step of the dugout, in the sun. Henry Majeski was there, studying the grain of the wood in his bat. Casey Stengel came in out of the tunnel that leads to the clubhouse and went over to where Majeski was sitting.

"I'm depending on you to hit one for me today, boy," said the manager of the Bees. "You can give that ball a ride. I know, because I've seen you do it. Go out there and show me something."

"I haven't hit a ball good all spring," said the young third baseman. 'I can't even get ahold of one in batting practice. I'm doing something wrong."

Keep Arms Loose

"Maybe you're too tight up there," suggested Stengel. "When you get that bat in your hands, relax. Try walking up there as if you didn't care whether you hit or not, and you'll be loose. You can't snap that bat around quick when your arms are stiff. Don't tighten up until the instant before you meet the ball. That's why a wrestler isn't quick. His muscles are too tight."

"I can't hit anything good in batting practice, either," said Eddie Miller. "There's the toughest bunch of practice pitchers on this club I ever looked at. Some days I can't drive a ball out of the infield. They're all 20-game winners when they're throwing into that cage. I can't get a loud foul off of that Strincevich. I don't see how they can hit him in a game, but they seem to. Barnicle and his underhand stuff is mean to look at, too. Most of the regular pitchers can throw good batting practice, but they seldom do. Ferrell ought to be good, because he can get the ball over."

Moore Hits One

Gene Moore was at the plate Stepping into a fast ball, he drove it high into the right field bleachers. "Look at little Gene hit that apple," said Stengel, after the right fielder had returned to the dugout. "You looked pretty good that time—too good. You shouldn't show the other side your power in practice. Come out at eight or nine in the morning and hit balls out of the park. But before the game, just hit a couple of dribbles in front of the plate. Then, when they're throwing to you in the game, they'll get careless." Moore grinned, but didn't say anything.

"Why don't you hit one like that, Rowell?" the manager said to the Boston second baseman. "Just watch little Gene, he'll show you how. Guess you must have been watching somebody, the way you dropped those hits yesterday. Why, you looked terrible trying to get a hit in the first half-dozen games. You were leaning away from the plate. But I don't like to say anything to a player when he's in a slump. It only gets him more confused. But when he comes out of it, you can tell him what he was doing wrong."

Good Equipment

One of the younger pitchers was pulling at his glove. "That's right, tear it into a lot of little pieces and throw it away," said George Kelly, Stengel's first base coach "And you can take those three gloves in Rowell's locker and do the same thing with them. They aren't any good either. Less thought is given to equipment in baseball, than in any other profession. You can't do a good job without good tools. The average ball player doesn't realize that by spending $50 a year on the best equipment—I mean gloves and shoes—he might make $2,000 more the following season.

"The leather in a cheap glove, like the leather in a cheap street shoe, cracks after you've used it a while," Kelly went on. "Good leather takes shape quickly, and when you have to make a glove-hand play, it wraps around the ball for you. When I was playing, I always had three gloves. Dave Bancroft wore out six pairs of shoes a season. A pitcher should buy shoes with long spikes, so he won't fall all over himself fielding those bunts. A fielder needs light-weight leather, for more speed."

"Listen to what the old master says," nodded Stengel. "Remember those words of wisdom boys, the next time you go into the five and 10."

A photographer looked into the dugout and asked Wes Ferrell to come out and pose. The pitcher pulled off his jacket and started up the steps. "What, again?" he asked. "Why Mr. Man, I estimate you've taken 500 pictures of me in this town. What's the matter, can't you get a good one?"

"After all, you're Winning Pitcher Ferrell again," said the photographer.

"Sure," grinned Wes. "But if I lose a couple, you won't even know me."

Brooklyn Seeks Nominal Charge On Free Passes

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—City Council took cognizance of the Brooklyn Dodgers' 50 cent service charge on passes—a matter of public concern in this big town ever since the baseball season opened.

Councilman John P. Nugent introduced an amendent to the city's administrative code providing that it shall be unlawful to charge more than 25 cents on a pass to an outdoor sports exhibition unless the ticket carries a rain check stub. A penalty of a $1,000 fine or a year in prison, or both, was included.

The ball club was not mentioned specifically, but Councilman Louis Cohen, following its introduction, declared, "And I hope they finish in eighth place."

The bill was referred to the Committee on General Welfare.

Both the Yankees and Giants have a 25 cent charge on passes.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(Based on 20 or more times at bat)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Travis, Senators	7	26	4	15	.577
J. Di Maggio, Yankees	9	39	14	19	.487
W. Cooper Cardinals	6	20	4	9	.450
D. Di Maggio, Red Sox	7	29	9	13	.448
Craft, Reds	7	25	6	11	.440
Owen, Dodgers	8	28	4	11	.393

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Folk Dancers Win Cheers—Films in Prospect for Boston

Cheyenne Mountain Group Seen at Lee Auditorium

By Margaret Lloyd

Folk dancing is fun to watch as well as to do, when Dr. Lloyd Shaw does the calling and the commentating, and the Cheyenne Mountain Dancers, 16 boys and girls from the Cheyenne Mountain High School in Colorado Springs, vigorously illustrate the thesis that it is an integral part of the great American heritage—democracy.

In the Lee Auditorium at the Y. W. C. A. last evening, a large audience greeted with cheers an exhibition performance that they could kinesthetically participate in; and later, more than could be admitted to the gymnasium upstairs sought actively to take part, under Dr. Shaw's direction, in some of the dances they had just seen.

"We began by dancing for fun, purely for fun, at our little suburban school," Dr. Shaw said. "Then Elizabeth Burchenal (one of the leading pioneer workers in American folk dance) came out to visit and teach, and we danced better. Soon we were invited to put on an exhibition of folk dancing in a town 40 miles away, and we had to learn to dance better for that. We kept on dancing better and getting more invitations. Our latest is for next Monday evening at the Rainbow Room, New York."

* * *

The program traced the history of American folk dance from the more formal dances of grandmother's day, "costumed in hoops and tails," through the varieties of barn dance, in pinafores and overalls, and the dances of the Southwest, flavored with ceremonial Mexican contributions, in vivid colors and huarachos, to the present-day rough-and-ready cowboy dances, in boots and calico.

Squares and rounds and longways, play-part games among the more inarticulate, the Varsouvienne from Warsaw, the Viennese waltz, the Kentucky Running Set, New England Line Dances, all mix and fuse with regional influence in the American folk dance that, like the American people, is interracial, international, in make-up.

The waltz (step, step, close) is fundamental, even though it is too often done as a two-step, Dr. Shaw pointed out. The schottische also (1, 2, 3, kick) is one of the most fundamental of round dance steps. These and many others were demonstrated with ease and obvious pleasure by the high school boys and girls. The pleasure was infectious, the joy communicable. Dr. Shaw and his Cheyenne Mountain Dancers could fill Symphony Hall.

* * *

Some of the more fascinating features of the evening were the Singing Quadrilles and the rhymed calls for the cowboy dances. "Ladies round the gents and the gents don't go." Another was the demonstration of a dance as done by deaf pupils in a school in the West, the caller (Dr. Shaw) standing on a chair and leading with sign language, while blind musicians played, for dancers that could not hear, the dances they could not see.

"When there are rules," Dr. Shaw said, "it is no longer folk dancing. Rules make the social dance—the 'slink-about.' Folk dance is free, in performance, and the dancers don't know what they are going to do until the caller tells them." This of course applies to the called dances. There are some that follow a distinct pattern, without calls.

Also, "just as hill-billy speech is really good Elizabethan English, so hill-billy dancing is good old English, pre-American dancing." The folk dances of the world (here a Swedish step, there a Swiss gesture, and so on) have contributed their bits to the American folk dance, which is now sweeping the country in a grand revival, which includes business and professional men, young people and older ones.

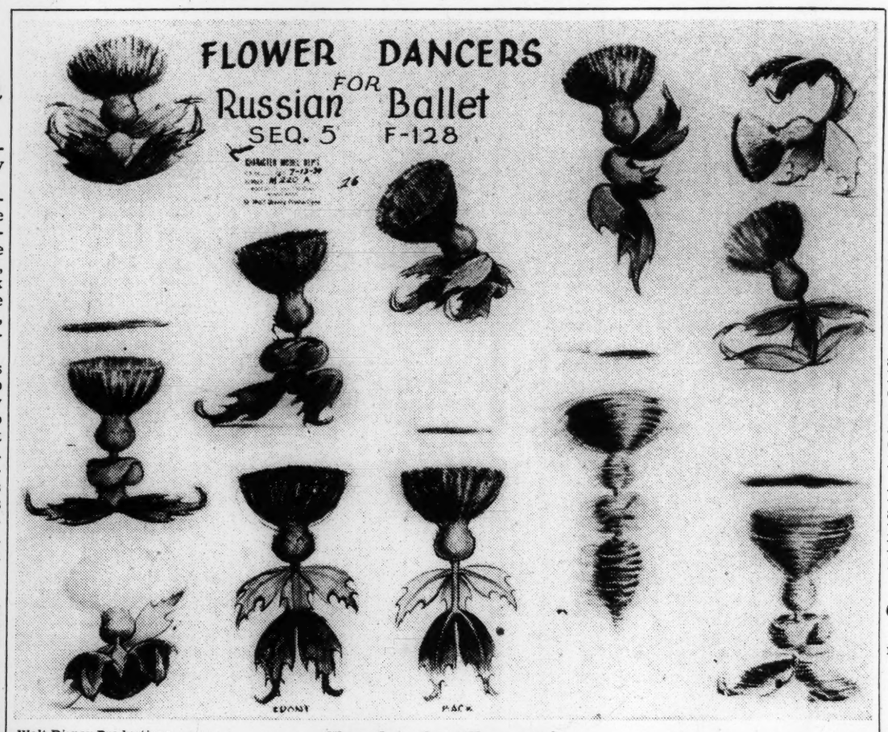
The wealth of Dr. Shaw's information (quotations herein are not exact), his friendly humor, his natural gift for showmanship, just enough to hold the show together, the joyful dancing of the boys and girls, cannot adequately be described. It is only a pity that the stage and auditorium were not larger, that more people could not have enjoyed the exhilarating experience.

Dr. Shaw proved, if proof were needed, that folk dancing is part of the good life, the American way of life, an expression of joy and well-being, that is one of the things we defend when we defend America.

Program Change

A last-minute change in this week's Boston Symphony program substitutes Samuel Barber's "Essay" for Orchestra for Falla's Suite from "El Amor Brujo."

This makes a second novelty for the program. The other is Benjamin Britten's Variations for String Orchestra on a Theme by Frank Bridge. Schumann's Fourth Symphony and Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel" complete the list.



Walt Disney Productions

Sketches for 'Fantasia'

Detail from Walt Disney's film, continuing at the Majestic

Stage News

The engagement of Vernon Sylaine's farce comedy, "Women Aren't Angels" has been moved from the Plymouth to the Wilbur Theater and the opening has been postponed from Monday, May 12, to Thursday, May 15. Additions to the cast, which will be headed by Bobby Clark and Melville Copper, include Elizabeth Sunderland, Bertha Belmore, A. P. Kaye, Walter Burk, Velma Royton, Marcel Journet, Roger Boxhill, Jeraldine Dvorak, and George Harvey. Harry Wagstaff Gribble is directing rehearsals, which began Monday.

* * *

A third week is announced for "Rose Marie" at the Shubert, beginning Monday.

* * *

It is reported in New York that screen rights to "Margin for Error" have been purchased by Twentieth Century-Fox. Ernst Lubitsch is mentioned as likely to be in charge of screening the story.

* * *

A summer stock season of nine weeks is announced by the Valley Players of Holyoke, Mass., at Mountain Park between Holyoke and Northampton. There will be a co-operative management by eight persons most of whom have already worked together as members of the Farragut Players at Rye Beach, N. H. The season will open the week of June 30 with "Here Today."

At South Station

"Lightship-61," telling of the men in the North Sea lightships, will head the program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Other items on the program will include travel films on New York City and Sun Valley, Idaho, a Donald Duck cartoon, "Unusual Occupations," an Andy Clyde comedy, newsreels, "The Story of the Refugees," sports films, and "Picture People."

© Universal

Trio From 'Nice Girl?'

Deanna Durbin (center), with Anne Gwynne (above) and Ann Gillis (below), all in the cast of the film at the Keith Memorial.

Edith Fellows

At the Keith Boston beginning Thursday, the stage show will be headed by Edith Fellows of the movies. The feature films will be "Dark Streets of Cairo," with Sigrid Gurie and Ralph Byrd, and "The Great Train Robbery," with Bob Steele.

'The Corn Is Green' Wins Critics Prize

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The 1940-41 awards of the New York Drama Critics Circle Tuesday gave a double triumph to Herman Shumlin, who produced and directed both plays named as prize winners, "Watch On The Rhine" and "The Corn Is Green." It was the first time a producer-director achieved that feat.

Lillian Hellman's "Watch On the Rhine," an anti-Nazi drama produced late in the season, was named the best American play. Paul Lukas, firm star, has the featured role.

The award for the best foreign play went to the "The Corn Is Green", in which Ethel Barrymore is starred. Emlyn Williams was the author.

Club Honors Miss Cornell

In recognition of Katharine Cornell's contribution to the theater, the Lotos Club gave a dinner for the actress-manager on the evening of April 20 at its club house in New York. Also a guest at the dinner was Guthrie McClintic, Miss Cornell's husband and director. Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, was toastmaster and Otis Skinner made the principal address.

The Lotos Club has held some 200 functions to honor notables. A memorable night was the dinner in 1879 for W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Since that time, the list has included Mark Twain, General Grant, Jacques Offenbach, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, Walter Damrosch, Admiral Peary, Paderewski, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the de Reszkes, Chauncey Depew, Joseph Jefferson, Beerbohm Tree, Sir Henry Irving, Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Woodrow Wilson, Leonard Wood, General Pershing, Al Smith, and William Howard Taft.

Among the guests at the dinner for Miss Cornell were George M. Cohan, Arthur Hopkins, Jane Cowl, Peggy Wood, Mady Christians, Raymond Massey, Cecil Humphreys, Ralph Forbes, and Bramwell Fletcher.

Footlight Club Play

The Footlight Club announces performances on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 8, 9, and 10 of "A Woman's a Fool" to be given in Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain. The full title of the play, when it was presented in New York, was "A Woman's a Fool—To Be Clever."

Bette Davis Picture For Metropolitan

Bette Davis' new film, "The Great Lie," which was given a special preview recently at Littleton, N. H., will make its first appearance on a Boston screen, Thursday, at the Metropolitan. George Brent is co-starred. Edmund Goulding, who directed the same players in "Dark Victory" and "The Old Maid," was in charge of making the new film. Players in the supporting cast include Mary Astor, Lucile Watson, Hattie McDaniel, Olin Howland, Addison Richards, and Sam McDaniel. The story is an adaptation prepared by Leonore Coffee from a novel by Polan Banks.

The companion feature at the Metropolitan will be "Knockout," a story about pugilism. Arthur Kennedy, Olympe Bradna, Virginia Field, Anthony Quinn, and Cliff Edwards are in the cast.

* * *

Continuing Films

Films remaining for continued runs include the following:

At the Majestic—Walt Disney's film concert, with Leopold Stokowski conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra. The Boston engagement is now announced to end on May 3.

Keith Memorial—"Nice Girl?", with Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone, and Walter Brennan; "The Man Who Lost Himself," with Kay Francis and Brian Aherne; and the March of Time on "Men of the F. B. I." Beginning a second week Thursday.

* * *

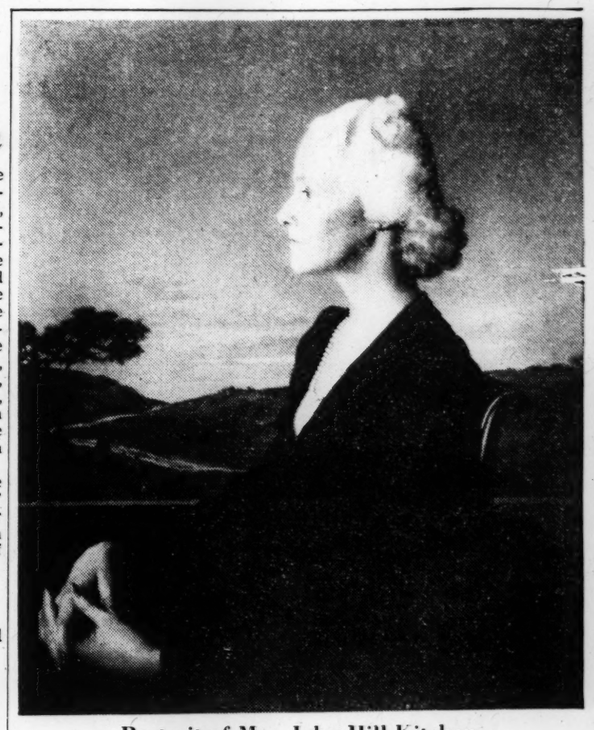
Paramount and Fenway

Starting Thursday the double bill at the Paramount and Fenway will be the pair of features now at the Metropolitan: "That Night in Rio," with Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Carmen Miranda; and "Shadows on the Stairs," with Frieda Inescort and Paul Cavanagh.

* * *

At the Exeter

"The Lady Eve," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda, and "Murder Among Friends," with Marjorie Weaver and John Hubbard, will be the features at the Exeter beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week.



Portrait of Mrs. John Hill Kitchen

Painting by Elmer W. Greene, Jr., on display in the annual Jordan Marsh exhibition.

Jordan Marsh Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

The twelfth annual Jordan Marsh presentation of pictures by artists of this community displays 155 paintings, in the Art Gallery of the Fifth Floor Annex. Good lighting and careful hanging show the pictures off to fullest advantage. There are water colors and oils. Cash prizes are to be awarded through popular selection.

This is an important display, inasmuch as it includes most of the recognized local painters. It also includes painters whose names are not yet known. Any person unable to reach the uptown exhibitions in the course of the season may gain from this annual a rather substantial idea of their contents. The display stresses performance in traditional or conservative style. Only a few vanguardists are represented.

Boston portraitists generally are painstaking and conscientious. There are here half a dozen very ably made likenesses. The colors run to neutrals; light and shade endow the figures with form and substance. The painters work with calm and objectivity. Outstanding examples of this type of portraiture are contributed by H. Bingham Ballou, Elmer W. Greene, Jr., Esther M. James, George Dunsford Klein, William M. Paxton.

To other portraits, painters have given a subjective quality, as for example, "Refugee," by John Lavalle, "Portrait of a Student," by Ethel Machanic, Donald Gordon Squier's "Lydia Wyman," Harry Sutton, Jr.'s "Benjamin E. Cole, 2nd," C. Demetropoulis' "Portrait of My Father," and Jacob Binder's "Dream of Mexico." Mr. Binder departed here from his customary palette and worked with bright colors and broader stroke.

Next to personal portrayal our artists favor nature, and many are the depictions on display of our New England countryside. It is to be seen in the dull winter light, when the ground is covered with snow, in blossoming springtime, or serene summer. The pictures are poetic and lyrical, and they reveal what are the attractions of rural life to the city dweller. In these pictures the painters work with greater freedom and a more marked sense of design, and they are free of the constraints which hold portraitists in check.

Landscapes which catch the eye are Thomas S. Baker's "Northwest Passage," James K. Bonnar's "Winter in The Berkshires," Heinrich Pfeiffer's "Cape Cod Scene," Frank M. Rine's "A Summer Day," Marian P. Sloane's "The Winooski Valley." There are besides several marines showing how familiar New Englanders are with the moods of the sea. Among the marines are contributions from Stanley Woodward and Grace Hackett.

There are many still-lifes, including notable examples by Prescott Jones and Polly Nordell—both in water color—and Elizabeth Paxton.

There are genre pictures portraying daily activities, events occurring outdoors, and indoor scenes. Time and thought are lavished upon these compositions, which capture our interest for their familiarity or sentiment. Outstanding contributions come from Frank Carson, Blanche E. Colman, Allan Rohan Crite, Rosamund Coolidge, Will Davis, Ruth Perkins Safford, and Marguerite S. Pearson.

The seamier side of modern life is absent. There is one picture, however, which cries out in Blakeian fashion against the sources of European conflict. It is Jessie Sherman's "Deliver us from Evil."

* * *

Bay State Artists' Guild

At the Boston Art Club there is an exhibition of paintings by members of the Bay State Artists' Guild. It is small but pleasing in many respects.

Landscapes predominate. They are well made, showing thought and painstaking workmanship. In "Lake Iriquois," by A. S. Cooley, the artist has worked his colors into a fine harmony and they are applied with taste and smoothness. A pastoral scene by Alfred Denghausen is notable for its decorative character. For contrast there are miniature landscapes touched off freshly and charmingly by A. Milici.

Angelo Valenti furnishes a welcome contribution. He paints with a well-loaded brush and applies the color generously. The effect is a dense, vitreous texture which is pleasing and impressive. Among other exhibiting members are Grace Shepard, who has done some nice water colors of boats, Manley Butler who makes an imposing landscape, Claude L. Payzant who provides a marine, G. der Garabedian whose contribution is a snow scene. Finally there is a portrait, "Didier" by Joshua Tolford, a tenuous, El Grecan evocation.

The exhibition will continue through May 3.

© Columbia Pictures

Irene Dunne and Cary Grant

In their new film, "Penny Serenade," which is expected to arrive at the State and Orpheum on Thursday, May 1.

AMUSEMENTS

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Little Theater

Sanders Theater—
"Great God Brown," by Eugene O'Neill. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan, Fredric March. 2, 5:30, 9. "The Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres and Lloyd Nolan. 4, 7:30.

Fenway—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Daybreak," Jean Gabin. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please," Anna Neagle. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Ann Gillis, Helen Broderick and Anne Gwynne. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore—
"Private Worlds," Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 3, 6:30, 10. "Brother Rat," Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conductor and Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"That Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Carmen Miranda. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort, Paul Cavanagh and Heather Angel. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Fay Wray. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "A Girl, A Guy, And A Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland and Lana Turner. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Paramount—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:43, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"Ride On, Vanquero," Cesar Romero and Mary Beth Hughes. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10:05. Stage Show: 11:55 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:45, 9:05.

Scollay—
"A Girl, A Guy, And A Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Fay Wray. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The Bill of Rights." "The Battle of the Atlantic." "Publicity Sports at Miami." "Ray Whitney and His Singing Cowboys." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 1:30, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland, and Lana Turner. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. Continuous, 1-11.

Telepix—
"News of the Americas, Europe, and the Far East." "Nazis versus Yankees in Argentina." "Incas of Peru." "Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony." "Sports." "Comedy." "Cartoon." Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Horror Island," Leo Carrillo. 9:38, 11:55 a. m., 2:12, 4:20, 6:46, 9:03. "Man Made Monster," Lon Chaney, Jr. 10:48 a. m., 1:05, 3:22, 5:39, 7:56, 10:13.

Tremont—
"Great McGinty," 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 9, 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn, Brenda Marshal. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Life with Henry," 2 and 8.

Regent: "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. "So You Won't Talk," 2 Continuous, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Six Lessons From Madam Lazonga," 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Back Street," Charles Boyer. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. 3:21 6:29, 9:37.

Cleveland Circle: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn, 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. "Play Girl, Kay Francis. 2 Continuous. 7-11.

Harvard: "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. "Our Town," Frank Craven and William Holden. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney 4, 10. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Back Street," Charles Boyer, Margaret Sullavan. "Caught in the Act." 2. Continuous, 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 1:55, 6:15, 9:30. "So Ends Our Night." 4, 8.

Strand: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:08, 8:21. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:54, 6:54, 10:07.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "You're the One." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:01, 8:24. "Invisible Woman." 1:44, 7, 9:55.

Park: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date."

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:23, 8:15. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:53, 6:40, 10:07.

Hyde Park: "Arise, My Love." Claudette Colbert. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Land of Liberty." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2:30, 8:15. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 4:20, 10:05.

MALDEN — Granada: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:46, 4:52, 8:10. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:09, 6:21, 9:33.

Mystic: "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. 1:55, 8:25. "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Romance of the Rio Grande." "House Across the Bay." Joan Bennett and George Raft. 1:45, Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Murder Among Friends." 2:15, 7, 9:50. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 3:25, 8:30.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:10, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 8:15. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 2:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Kit Carson." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:15, 9. "Murder Among Friends," Maurice Weaver. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Li'l Abner," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Maisie Was a Lady." "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Land of Liberty."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Back in the Saddle," Gene Autry.

Strand: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou.

REVERE—Boulevard: "So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan and Frederic March. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

Revere: "So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan and Frederic March. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 2. Continuous from 6:15.

Central: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Devil's Pipeline," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:09, 7:34. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Back Street," Charles Boyer. "Murder Among Friends." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Life With Henry." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Give Us Wings," with the Dead End Kids. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 3:57, 8:17. "Blackout." 2:17, 6:30, 9:42.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:45 and 7:45.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 435,860
1941 volume to date 41,235,469
1940 volume to date 67,508,388

Some Stocks Show Gains; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Stock leaders pushed slightly ahead in a quiet market today, indicating that recent selling may have discounted much of the effect on the financial district of the apparent allied defeat in Greece.

Traders gave most of their attention to rails and steels toward the final hour. Transactions were at a rate of about 400,000 shares.

Wall Street observers suggested many industrial issues appeared to have been pushed down to rock-botton quotations in the last three weeks and forecast technical rises in such cases.

Gains were recorded for Bethlehem, Youngstown, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, Southern Pacific, U. S. Gypsum, United Aircraft and Anaconda. Among the more hesitant were Eastman, Westinghouse, and Union Carbide.

Rising in a mixed curb market were Jones & Laughlin, Humble Oil, and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. On the downside were American Potash, Hormel & Co., Mead Johnson and Scovill Manufacturing.

Railroad Bonds

Railroad issues kept above water in today's bond market, but other groups were spotty. U. S. Governments were mostly lower.

Going into the final hour a number of rails were ahead fractions to more than a point. Losses in the industrial and utility sections were generally small and these were balanced by the number showing minor gains or holding unchanged.

Issues moving ahead included Southern Pacific 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Lehigh Valley 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60.

Having difficulty in finding direction were, among others, International Telephone 5s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Walworth 4s and Pacific Gas 3⅜s.

The new Treasury 2½s (taxable) still attracted the major share of attention in over the counter dealings and showed more resistance than other long term issues. Reports of current tax discussions at Washington which might affect the income from some classes of government obligations received prominent display in bond circles.

German 5½s and 7s were among foreign bonds improving.

Re-Appraisal of U. S. Shipbuilding Urged To Speed Up Output

NEW YORK (AP)—A suggestion that the Government should re-appraise the shipbuilding industry with the idea of speeding up its work was made by L. H. Korndorff, President of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, who declared shipping losses of more than 290,000 gross tons a month exceed the combined shipbuilding output of England and the United States by 190,000 tons.

"It may develop as a result of such re-appraisal that it can be shown that energy is now being exerted on types of ships which can't possibly be delivered before 1944 or 1945, which energy might better be expended on ships which could be made available in 1942 and 1943, if diverted promptly," Mr. Korndorff said in a speech prepared for the Academy of Political Science.

Mr. Korndorff also advocated legislation calling for a 48-hour week for the industry.

He asserted "the attitude of labor is not too healthy" and that "increased organizational activities are discouraging discipline, which in turn prevents the maximum production for the facilities available."

To meet the current program, he said, the industry, which already has increased its personnel by 500 per cent, must add between 200,000 to 300,000 workers.

Canadian Exports Increase Sharply

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's domestic exports totaled $101,616,064 in March, compared with $82,719,395 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Total for the first three months this year was $288,134,784, compared with $243,898,474 in the same period in 1940.

Exports of foreign produce during March totaled $1,076,608, against $745,745 in March, 1940. In the first quarter of 1941 the value was $4,043,690, compared with $2,734,574 in the same period last year.

Gold exports were not included in the survey.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP) — The lowest wheat prices in almost a month were posted in the Chicago futures market today as increased selling pressure, inspired principally by European war news, reduced values more than a cent a bushel at times.

Although selling was not on a large scale, the pressure met with little buying support except at price reductions. Lagging domestic and export flour business and favorable crop progress, with much uncertainty regarding the loan program for the new harvest, restricted buyers.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	47¾	47½	47¾	
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44	44	44	Apr22
7¾	5¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13	Addressog (1)	1	13	13	13	
42½	36	Air Reduct (1a)	15	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	3	½	⅛	⅛	Apr18
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	⅛	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	7⅛	7	7	Apr18
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	2	19	18¾	19	+ ½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	147¾	147½	147¾	−1¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	4	11	11	11	
14¼	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	10	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	13	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
80	72	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72	72	72	Apr22
37	26	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	26	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅜
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15	15	15	
1¼	⅞	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	49	48	49	Apr22
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	•1	83¼	82½	83¼	+1
185	175	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Apr22
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	4	24	23⅝	24	+ ¾
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	64½	64	64½	+ ¾
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	108	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	−2
8¾	7	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6½	6½	6½	− ½
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	4	12	12	12	Apr22
17⅜	11½	Am Encaus Til	6	11½	11½	11½	Apr18
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅜	4½	4½	Apr16
11⅜	9¼	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	6	14	14	14	Apr22
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr22
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	9	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	3	3	3	
30	28	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr16
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	Apr22
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr17
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	3	3½	3½	3½	Apr22
13¼	12⅛	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅝
94⅝	80	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	79	79	79	−1
13¾	11	Am M & F (.34g)	14	11	10¼	10½	− ½
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	16	16	16	Apr22
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	17	1⅛	1	1	
46¾	36½	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	1	36	36	36	− ½
39	32	APL $5 pf (2½k)	5	32⅛	32	32	
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	25	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	7	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8⅜	7½	Am Seat (½e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ¼
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	12	36¾	35½	36¾	+1¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	144⅝	144½	144½	Apr21
54	41½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	41½	41½	41½	Apr22
28½	19	Am Steel F (¼g)	16	19⅞	19¼	19½	+ ¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	7	10⅛	10	10	Apr21
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr15
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	16	16	16	+ ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	Apr17
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
168¾	155	Am T & T (9)	14	155¾	155⅛	155¼	+ ⅛
73½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	Apr22
74½	67½	Am Tob B (5)	3	68	68	68	+ ½
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	3	148⅜	148	148	Apr21
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	91	91	91	Apr17
8⅜	5⅞	AmWoolen	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	1	53½	53½	53½	+1⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5	5	− ⅜
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	54	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+1
14¼	11½	Anchor H (.80e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr21
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9	9	9	
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr17
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ¼
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	110	110	Apr21
5½	4¼	Armour Ill	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	52	51¾	52	+ ¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	26¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (3g)	1	7	7	7	Apr19
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	5	5	5	Apr22
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	Apr18
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	27	Associates (2)	3	27	26	27	
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	98	26½	25½	26½	+ ⅞
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	4	67¼	65⅞	67¼	+2¼
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	38	19⅜	18½	19⅜	+1
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr22
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	3	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+1¼
24½	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	16	23¼	22¾	23	
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr16
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¾	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¾	49½	49¾	Apr22
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	62½	62½	62½	Apr21
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2⅞	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr21
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	52	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	19	3⅝	3½	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	14	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	5	5	5	− ¼
10½	7⅛	Barber As (½e)	10	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	− ¼
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	11	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
247⅝	183¼	Bath IrWks(¼g)	9	213⅜	207⅜	213⅜	+ ¾
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	28⅜	28½	28½	
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22	22	22	Apr18
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	Apr22
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Apr22
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	6	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	6	19⅝	19½	19½	
56⅞	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27½	27⅜	27½	
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel(1½g)	18	70	68¼	69¾	+1⅝
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	123	123	123	Apr22
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	4	24½	23¼	23¼	Apr18
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	17	17	17	Apr22
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18⅜	15	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	15	15	15	Apr17
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	9	13	12½	13	+ ½
35	25½	Bohn A&B (½g)	5	26	25½	25½	
22⅜	18¼	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	18½	18	18	− ¼
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	18	19	19	19	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	8	17	16¼	16¾	+ ⅝
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	
4½	3½	Brew Corp (.10g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ¼
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	9	9	9	− ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	8	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
41	36	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Apr19
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38	38	38	Apr18
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr21
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	Apr22
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	7	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr17
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	3	20⅛	20	20	− ⅛
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	12	3⅝	3½	3½	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	24¼	24	24¼	Apr22
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	28	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅝
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17	17	17	+ ½
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	3	50	50	50	− ⅛
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	4	8	7⅞	8	
3¾	2¼	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
21⅜	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr22
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	3	3	3	Apr22
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	7½	7½	7½	
12	8⅜	Byron Jack (1)	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	5	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
14⅞	11	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	11⅛	11	11	Apr21
13⅜	11⅝	Canada Dry .60	7	11⅞	11¾	11¾	− ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36	36	36	Apr22
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
30½	24	Carpent Stl(½g)	2	23½	23	23½	− ½
3½	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	45	45	45	Apr22
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	4	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	12	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
22¾	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	− ¼
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr19
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	21	28¾	27⅜	28¾	+ ¾
5⅜	3⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr19
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
44⅛	37¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	29	37⅝	37⅛	37½	
102½	97¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr17
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr22
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	19	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
2½	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	21	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ¾

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6⅛	•Chi Mail O (¼e)	7	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	6	11½	11	11½	+ ½
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	37½	37½	37½	Apr22
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
¼	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr18
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (½e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	3	1⅝	1½	1½	
72⅛	56⅜	Chrysler (1½g)	29	58	56¼	58	+1½
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr21
3	2¼	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr17
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	31¾	31¾	31¾	−1¼
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	6	26½	26	26	Apr17
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	16	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¾
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	3	29½	29½	29½	Apr22
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	3	90	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅛
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr22
13	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	13	12	12	12	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr21
30¼	22	Collins&A (2¼g)	4	21¾	21½	21½	− ¾
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	14¼	14	14	Apr18
21¾	17¼	Colum Br A .45g	6	18¼	18	18	+ ¼
21	17¼	Colum Br B .45g	9	18	18	18	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Col G&E (.10g)	37	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
82½	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	6	75	74¼	75	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr22
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr22
80⅛	72	Col Carb (1g)	1	72	72	72	Apr18
31	24	Coml Credit (3)	11	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	− ¾
37⅞	29⅝	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	32	30¼	32	+1¾
110	104½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	7	9⅜	9½	9½	− ¼
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	76	⅛	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	56	55	56	+1¾
30⅛	26	Com Edis (1.80)	6	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
41	36½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Apr16
18½	14⅞	Congoleum (1)	7	14¾	14⅝	14¾	− ⅛
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	2	24	24	24	+ ⅝
15⅞	11	Cons Cig (1¾e)	5	11¼	11	11	Apr22
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	8	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
23⅜	19	Cons Edison (2)	44	19⅛	19	19	
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	− ¼
3	2¾	Con Film Ind	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr17
8	7¼	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr18
3⅛	2⅜	Cons Laundries	16	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	11	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1	1	1	Apr18
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Apr21
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Apr22
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	7	13	13	13	− ¼
13	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	6	11⅜	11	11½	
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	4	1	⅞	⅞	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	91½	91½	91½	− ½
40½	33	Cont Can (1g)	5	35¼	34	35⅛	+1⅛
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	Apr22
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	15	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	7	19½	19¼	19⅜	− ⅛
23½	15¾	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Apr22
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.20g)	2	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Apr21
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	44	43⅜	44	+1
47⅜	37⅜	Coty Inc (¼g)	10	38¾	38¾	38¾	− ⅛
17⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	29	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	13	14	13½	13¾	
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅝	16½	16½	Apr22
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	6	5½	5½	5½	Apr21
27⅝	21⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅝
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
15⅜	11¼	Crown Zel (½g)	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	14	38¼	37¼	38¼	+ ¾
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	3	86	85	85¾	− ¼
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	5	48½	47½	47½	Apr10
16½	12½	Cudahy Pack	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅜
25	21¼	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	Apr21
17⅜	11¼	Curtis Publish	71	11¼	11¼	11¼	
45	43	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr21
34¾	30½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Salesmanship Seen Raising Living Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Salesmanship, the role it plays in booms and depressions, in raising standards of living and promoting the American way of life, and the beneficial influences of honest selling methods in times like the present, provided the background for two days of discussion at sessions of the 1941 Pacific Coast Conference of Sales Executives here.

Sales executives turned much of their attention to the study of fundamental economic forces that are vitally affecting their business —a phase of the conference keynoted by Dr. Irving Fisher, professor emeritus of Economics at Yale University, in a comment: "No business man should imagine that booms and depressions are inevitable or unpredictable."

Inflation Warnings

"There have been so many warnings about inflation during the last five years," Dr. Fisher said, "that we are in the situation of those who heard the cry, 'Wolf, wolf,' when there was no wolf and afterwards when the wolf came it was not believed. I may say that until recently I have not joined this warning as I did not believe, in 1934 to 1940, that any harmful inflation was likely to occur then."

With the $7,000,000,000 appropriation just enacted on top of previous increases in the national debt, Dr. Fisher said he had "no hesitation in forecasting a boom," but he presented a program by which harmful inflation could be entirely prevented, if business men bring pressure to bear on legislators in Washington.

"Before the $7,000,000,000 can be spent," Dr. Fisher told the sales executives, "it must be raised. If it were all raised from taxation there would be no inflation, but it will not be and should not be raised entirely from taxation. Again, if it were all raised by loans out of savings—that is, if Government bonds were bought out of savings—there would be no inflation.

"The best thing which has come out of Washington in a long time, in my opinion, is a statement by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, expressing the hope that Government bonds can be floated in this manner. If this program can be carried out inflation can be avoided."

Must Sell More

It is not the high cost of selling, but rather the high cost of not selling that modern business must seek to reduce, Harry G. Moock, Vice-President of the Plymouth Division of Chrysler Corporation told the Sales Executives' Conference. He emphasized that the sales effort that fails to sell is the boondoggling item of needless expense that must be guarded against as carefully as waste materials at the factory end.

It is possible to develop salesmanship to a point where a business can sell its way through and out of a depression, Major Frederick W. Nichol, Vice-President and General Manager of International Business Machines Corporation, told the Conference.

Business activity in Southern California is almost equal to that of 1929, sales executives at the conference learned from Neil Petree, President of Barker Brothers.

Building activity continues at record levels. The airplane industry, with its tremendous backlog, carries with it numerous complementary industries.

The motion picture industry is running ahead of last year despite the loss of foreign markets. Mr. Petree told the executives that a larger volume of goods was sold for each person in Los Angeles County than in the prosperous year of 1929.

Prices for Wool Generally Firm

Raw wools are generally firm in price in the Boston market, and some buyers are placing orders for wools that will not be available for several weeks. Three eighths and quarterblood wools are in demand.

Original bag lines of adult Texas mohair are selling around 60 to 61 cents a pound in Boston, reflecting in part the recent increase in prices in Texas. Original bag kid mohair is quoted at 85 to 90 cents.

Purchasing Agents to Hold Annual Convention in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Heads of three governmental National Defense agencies will contribute their views on vital industrial procurement problems at the annual convention here, May 26 to 29, inclusive, of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

They are Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Director of Priorities, OPM; Donald Nelson, Director of Purchases, OPM, and Leon Henderson, Price Administrator in the newly created Office of Price Administration.

Major George Fielding Elliott, noted war analyst and author, also will appear to talk on "A Long or a Short War?"

Announcement that these men would head the list of speakers was made by Walter H. Hallsteen of the Ilg Electric Ventilating Company, Chicago, General Convention Chairman. The twenty-sixth annual convention will be held at the Stevens Hotel in conjunction with the association's Informashow, an exposition of industrial materials, processes, developments and services.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 41	101.24	101.24	101.24
1 41/4s 52-47	120.12	120.12	120.12
14 2½s 52-50	107.22	107.22	107.22
1 3s 55-51	112.12	112.12	112.12
1 2½s 54-52	103.14	103.14	103.14
18 2½s 60-55	110.23	110.23	110.23
1 2¾s 65-60	110.27	110.27	110.27

New York City Bonds

22 3s 80	103⅛	102⅞	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	45	45	45
1 Alb PW 6s 46 ww	47¼	47¼	47¼
9 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92	92	92
6 Alleghany 5s 50 st	56	55½	56
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	103⅞	103⅞
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
34 Am&For P 5s 2030	56½	56¼	56½
7 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	•103¾	103¾
2 Am T&T 5½s 43	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¾	107½	107¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¾	107½	107½
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	106
28 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 AT&SF 4½s CwA 62	110	110	110
8 AC Line cli 4s 52	74½	74½	74½
29 AC Line 4½s 64	66	65⅝	66
11 AC Line 5s 45	86	86	86
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	34½	34½	34½
5 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	31⅝	31⅜	31½
4 Austin&NW 5s 41	100	100	100
14 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	68¼	68	68¼
20 BO 95 st A	36½	35¾	36⅛
21 B&O 95 st C	42¾	42	42⅛
30 B&O 2000 st D	35⅝	35	35⅜
25 B&O 96 st F	35¾	35	35⅜
216 B&O cv 60 st	27⅝	26⅝	27¼
6 BO 4s 48	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
13 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	56⅞	56¾	56¾
5 B&O S W 50 st	48	48	48
1 B&O T C 4s 50	55	54¾	54¾
19 BangAroo cn 4s 51	45¼	45¾	45¾
19 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	45¾	45⅝	45¾
4 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	86½	86½	86½
21 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105⅜	105½	105½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
27 BostonMe 4½s 70	28	26⅞	28
10 BostonMe 4s 60	71½	71½	71½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¾	105½	105½
22 Buf R&P 57 st	44	43⅜	43½
2 2 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	100½	100½	100½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101½	101¼	101½
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99¾	99½	99¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98⅝	98½	98½
8 Can Pac 5s '54	76¾	76⅝	76¾
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	85½	85½	85½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	60½	60½	60½
7 Caro C&O 4s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 Celanese 3s '55	98	97¾	97¾
6 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	95	94½	94½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	12½	12½	12½
69 Cen Pac 5s '60	54	53	53½
24 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74½	74	74⅛
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	76	76	76
4 Cen R R N J 5s '87	17½	17½	17½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	15	15	15
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	84½	84½	84½
2 Champion P&F43⅛s'50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 C& Orfg 3½s'96E	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
16 Chi & Alton 3s '49	17	16⅜	17
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84	84	84
9 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84½	84½	84½
1 CB&Q 5s ILl '49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
CB&Q 3½s 'Ill'49	93½	93½	93½
6 Chi & El Ill inc '97	24⅞	24½	24⅞
22 Ch Gt West Inc 4½s'38	35½	34¾	35¼
3 Ch Gt West 4s '88	68¼	68⅛	68¼
1 Chi I & L 5s'66	9½	9½	9½
64 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9½	9	9½
49 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
13 CM&SP 4½s '89C	37½	37½	37½
10 CM&SP 4½s '89E	37½	37⅜	37½
20 CM&SP gen 4½s '89	37½	37⅜	37⅜
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
12 Chi&NY gen 5s '87	24	23½	24
5 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	23½	23½	23½
13 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2	2	2
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 Chi & NW 4s '87	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
40 Chi & NW 3½s '87 reg	22	22	22
7 CRI & P 4½s '52A	11¾	11¾	11¾
20 CRI & P 4s '88	18½	18	18
40 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	11⅛	10¾	10¾
2 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	48½	48⅜	48½
1 CSL & NO 5s '51	75½	75½	75½
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 CHN & SE inc 5s '60	51½	51½	51½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
32 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	100	100	100
16 Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	95	95	95
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Childs Co 5s '43	32¾	32¾	32¾
6 Cin Gas & El3¼s '66	108⅜	108¼	108¼
16 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56¾	56½	56¾
5 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
15 Cley Elec Ill 3s '70	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76½	76½	76½
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	68⅛	68½	68½
29 Col & So 4¼s '80	23¼	22⅞	23¼
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 ComlMack inc '69ww	35½	35½	35½
1 Comwl Ed cv 3¼s '58	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Comwl Ed cv3½s '58	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
6 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅛	108	108
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	23	23	23
1 Con Rys 4s '56	23	23	23
6 Cons Pow 3½s '70	110½	110¼	110½
6 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104½	104¼	104¼
8 Crane 2¼s 50	99¾	99½	99½
5 Cuba R R 5s 52	18½	18½	18½
1 Dayton P&L 4s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
178 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54⅝	53	54⅞
3 D & R G 4½s 36	11½	11½	11½
18 D & R G 4s 36	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 D & R G West 5s 78	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108	108	108
16 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	100	100	100
57 Erie rfg 5s 67	23¾	23⅜	23¾
71 Erie rfg 5s 75	23⅝	23½	23⅝
12 Erie 1st 4s 96	92	91½	92
21 Erie2gen lien 4s 96	52	51	52
12 Erie cv 4s 53 A	46	45¾	46
6 Erie cv 4s 53 B	46	45¼	46
7 Erie & Jer 6s 55	92	92	92
2 Erie Gene 6s 57	110½	110	110½
3 Fed Lt&T 5s 42 st	102½	102½	152½
5 FirestoneT&R3½s48	104½	104½	104½
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	98	98	98
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88½	88½	88½
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105½	105½	105½
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	93	93	93
12 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	92	91¾	91¾
5 Gt Nor 4¼s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102⅞	102½	102⅞
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97	97	97
6 Gt Nor 3½s 67	83	82¾	83
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	87½	87½	87½
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	69	69	69
3 GulfM&Oh inc 2015	44⅝	44½	44⅝
1 Gulf St St 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	83¾	83⅜	83½
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	29	28½	28½
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44⅜	44	44
6 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11	11	11
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	43⅜	43⅞
17 Ill Cen 4s 53	42¼	42	42¼
31 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43	43¾
67 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42⅞	42⅜	42¾
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	51¼	51¼	51¼
28 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47¼	45¾	47
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43½	43½	43½
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
9 Insnirat C Con 4s 52	99⅜	99⅜	99⅞
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98½	98½	98½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	131½	131½	131½
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	131½	131¼	131¼
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	131½	131¼	131¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
12 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	83½	83	83
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
21 Int T&T 4½s '52	41	40¾	41
26 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	42	41½	41½
15 Int T&T 5s '55	42	42	42
18 K C South 5s '50	72½	72	72½
10 K C South 3s '50	67	67	67
2 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	59½	59½	59½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59¼	59½	59¼
1 L E & West 5s '47	90	90	90
1 L S & M S 3½s'97	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	40	40	40
6 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	45¾	45¾	45¾
7 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	47½	47½	47½
13 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34¼	33½	34¼
39 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	29½	28½	28½
83 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29	28	28⅜
83 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29	28	28¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s '51	53	53	53
2 Libby McN&L 4s '55	105⅛	104½	105⅛
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	98⅛	98	98⅛
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	96¾	96¾	96¾
15 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82¾	82¾	83¼
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	40½	40½	40½
6 Manati Sug 4s 57	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 McCrory Sts 3¼s 55	104	104	105
17 McK'ss&Reb 4½s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Mead Corp 4½s 55	106½	106½	106½
20 Met Ed 4½s 68	109¾	109⅝	109¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106	106	106
3 MSP&SSM 4½s 49	13¾	1	13¾
26 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10½	10½	10½
58 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	28½	28	28
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11	10⅞	11
25 M-K-T 4½s 78	25½	24¾	25
18 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	36¼	36¼	36½
30 M-K-T 4s 62 B	24¾	23⅝	24¼
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s 65A	23	23	23
5 Mo Pac 5s 65A	23	23	23
24 Mo Pac 5s 77F	23¼	22⅜	23
10 Mo Pac 5s 78G	23½	23⅜	23½
8 Mo Pac 5s 80H	23½	23½	23½
2 Mo Pac 5s 81I	23	23	23
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3 MonWVa Pub Sv6s 65	111½	111½	112½
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
11 Mor&Essex 5s 55	41	40¼	40⅜
5 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36¼	36	36¼
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
15 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69¼	69	69¼
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103⅛	103	103
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	102½	102½	102½
5 N Eng RR 5s 45	56½	56½	56½
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	56	56	55
1 N Eng T&T 4½s 61 B	124¾	124¾	124¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76½	76¼	76¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 55 A	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 N Orl Term 4s 53	73	73¾	73¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s'45 A	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Antioquia 7s'57	7	7	7
1 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 Argentine 4½s '71	66	66	66
1 Australia 5s'55	57½	57½	57½
1 Belgium 6s'55	66	66	66
1 Berl City El 6s'55	14	14	14
4 Brazil 8s'41	19¼	19¼	19¼
26 Brazil 6½s'26-57	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
9 Brazil 6½s'27-57	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2 Budapest 6s'62	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
12 Buen A 4½s'77	46½	45⅝	46½
7 Canada 5s'52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
31 Canada 4s'60	95¼	94½	95¼
30 Canada 3s'67	85½	84⅞	85⅜
1 Canada 3s'67	85	85	85
6 Canada 2½s'45	95	95	95
5 Canada 2¾s'44	96½	96½	96½
1 Chile M&Bk 6½s'61 asd	9½	9½	9½
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
6 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	34¼	34¼	34¼
20 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	34¼	34	34¼
4 Denmark 5½s 55	48½	48½	48½
1 Den 5½s 55 wd	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Den 4½s 62 wd	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
2 Ger C Agr Bk 7s 50	14½	14½	14½
16 Ger Gov 5½s 65	11⅞	11½	11⅞
2 GerGovt5½s65 unst	7½	7½	7½
11 GerGovt 7s 49	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3 GerGovt 7s 49 unst	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3 GtConElPJap7s 44	65	65	65
2 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	8	8	8
5 Japan 6½s 54	60	60	60
1 Japan 5½s 65	44	44	44
2 Milan City 6½s 52	23½	23½	23½
5 Norway 4s 63	31½	31½	31½
4 Orient Dev 6s 53	41½	41½	41½
1 Orient Dev 5½s 58	38	38	38
5 Panama 5s 63 ct	87½	87½	87½
2 Pan 5s 63A st asd ct	76	76	76
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Prussia 6½s 51	14	14	14
3 Queensld 7s 41	95	95	95
1 Queensld 6s 47	65	65	65
1 Rio Go do Sul 6s '68	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Sao Paul Cty 6½s '57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Sao Paulo CSt 6s '58	13½	13½	13½
3 Tokyo City 5½s '61	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	41¼	41	41
5 Yokohama 6s '61	43	43	43

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 5.-333,000; previous day, 6,806,800; week ago, 5,751,550; year ago, 5,837,200; two years ago, 4,816,350. Jan. 1 to date, 722,406,125; year ago, 341,938,000; two years ago, 577,-033,075.

Boston Stocks

April 23

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	50c	43c	43c	45c
..	Am Pneumt pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	15⅞
8.75	Bos & Albany	90	89½	90	89
2.00	Bos Edison	28½	28¼	28½	28⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	42	41½	42	42
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6	5⅝	6	5¾
..	Bos & M st A pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Bos & M st B pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2¼
..	Bos & M st D pf	2	2	2	2⅛
..	Bos & Prov	21	21	21	19
..	Copper Range	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
..	East Mass A	2½	2½	2½	2
..	Eastern SS	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	6¼
..	Mergenthaler	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	117¼	117¼	117⅜	117⅛
2.50	Unit Shoe M	50	49⅞	50	50
..	Utah M & T	44c	44c	44c	44c
6.00	Ver & Mass	100	100	100	100

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Opposes Farm Plan

© Harris & Ewing

Claudius T. Murchison

President of the Cotton Textile Institute.

Certificate Plan Opposed By Cotton Men

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representatives of cotton textile mills told the House Agriculture Committee that the income certificate plan to raise farm income would cost consumers $500,000,000 annually and offset any gain to producers.

Testifying at the committee's first hearing on substitutes for the present soil conservation-farm benefit payment program, they urged that any additions to farm income be paid directly from the Federal Treasury.

Claudius T. Murchison, New York, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, said that the income certificate plan—similar to the invalidated tax—constituted a "radical and dangerous" departure from a system which the nation had found satisfactory.

Fred W. Steele, New Bedford, Mass., representative of a group of mills, testified that the measure would deprive cotton of its competitive position and that therefore 'the doom of cotton would be sealed."

Under the income certificate plan, co-operating growers would be given certificates, of a certain cash value, for each unit of their crops consumed domestically. Processors would be required to redeem them at their face value, as well as pay the regular market price for the crops and presumably would pass the added cost on to the consumers.

The program would apply to wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice and tobacco.

Mr. Murchison said that the scheme would "be a very important contribution toward inflation."

Power Production Is 11.6 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric power production for the week ended April 19 declined further for the sixth consecutive week, but was well ahead of the corresponding period last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The week's output of 2,701,879,000 kilowatthours was .7 of 1 per cent off from the previous week's 2,720,790,000 and 11.6 per cent above last year's 2,421,576,000.

Percentage increases over last year were reported as follows for major geographic areas: New England 17.6, Middle Atlantic 5.4, Central Industrial 16.7, West Central 12.4, Southern States 12.9, Rocky Mountain 14.0, Pacific Coast 4.4.

Bank & Insurance Stocks

Bank Stocks

	Div.	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF)	(2.40)	35¾	37¾
Bank of Man (Man)		14¼	15¾
Bank of N. Y (N)		351	359
Bankers Tr (2)		51¼	53¼
Bklyn Tr (4)		63½	70½
Cen Han Bk & Tr (4)		88	95
Chase Nat (1.40)		29¼	30¾
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)		43	45
Commercial (8)		170	176
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)		12½	14
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)		41¼	42¼
Empire Tr (3)		45¼	48¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)		44¼	46¼
First Natl (100)		1485	1525
Guaranty Tr (12)		265	270
Irving Tr (.60)		10½	11½
Manufacturers Tr (2)		34¾	36¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)		51	53
Natl City (1)		25½	27
N Y Trust (5)		89	92
Public (11½)		28½	30
Title G & T		1¾	2¾

Insurance Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)	116½	120½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	51	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26¾	27¼
Am Equitable (1)	17¾	19¼
Am Ins Nwk (1a)	11½	13
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	40¼	42¼
Am Reserve (1e)	11¾	13¼
Am Surety (2½)	45¾	47¾
Automobile (1a)	33¾	35¾
Balt Amer (.20a)	6½	7½
Boston (16a)	588	608
Carolina (1.30a)	27¾	29¼
City of New York (1.30)	19¾	21¼
Comm Cas (1.80)	21¾	24¼
Contin Casualty (1.20a)	27	29¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	113	117½
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8¼	9½
Frank Fire (1a)	28¼	29¾
General Reinsur (½g)	25½	28
Georg Home (1a)	22¼	24¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	40¼	42¼
Globe & Rep (½)	9½	10½
Globe & Rut	7	10
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	24½	26
Hanover (1.20)	22¾	24¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	83	86
Home Fire Sec	11¼	23⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	29¼	30¾
Homestead (1)	17¼	18¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8¾
Lincoln Fire	1	2
Maryland Casualty	3	4
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	62	65
National Fire (2)	55¼	57¼
National Liberty (.20a)	7	8
New American Cas (.85)	17	18½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43½	45½
New York Fire (.80)	12½	14
North East Insurance	4¼	5¼
North River (1)	22¾	24¼
Phoenix (2a)	82½	86½
Prov Washington (1a)	33¼	35¼
Rep Insurance Texas (1.20)	27	28½
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	22¾	24¼
Rhode Island Insurance	2½	4
St. Paul Fire (8)	239	249
Springfield (4½a)	117½	120½
Sun Life (15)	215	255
Travelers (16)	390	400
U S Fidelity & Guar (1)	21¼	22¾
United States Fire (2)	44½	46½
Westchester (1.20a)	31½	33½

a—also extra or extras; g—declared or paid so far this year; e—paid last year.

New York Curb

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low

Commerce and Finance

Spartan Treasury Bill Points to Heaviest Taxes in U. S. History

Business and Industry

Nation Faces Issue of Guns Versus Conveniences of Life

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The motor manufacturers' pledge to cut car output 20 per cent in the year that begins Aug. 1 seems at long last to usher in the stage in the American defense program when the country must actually face the alternative of guns versus butter, or its American version, guns versus the mechanical conveniences of life. It is bigger news than the curtailing of aluminum kitchenware manufacture, and it will probably prove still bigger than the original announcement. Already the talk is that the cut will have to be larger than 20 per cent. And there is talk of a similar cut soon in the output of home electrical equipment. The Army and Navy need the capacity, the materials, and the skilled labor.

And these moves, in turn, will bring to the fore the country's actual alternative between inflation and civilian rationing. For supply and demand for automobiles will, within a few months, be far out of line. Even in recent months demand for cars has kept full pace with a production rate of nearly 6,000,000 cars a year. It seems unlikely that more than 4,000,000 will be turned out next year, while demand seems likely to rise steadily from present levels—wage rates are rising, the work-week is lengthening, more people are getting jobs, and the national income rate grows faster than the Washington estimates.

Price Rises vs. Rationing

As if this weren't signal enough, last week brought the setting up of Mr. Henderson's new Office of Production Administration and Civilian Supply. These last two words—"civilian supply"—have an ominous sound. The new OPA will parcel out a shrinking civilian supply to meet a waxing civilian demand, and either price-increases or civilian rationing must result. That means that the word "priorities" will have to come down to earth and take on its real civilian meaning—"rationing."

(Apparently the setup is to be that Mr. Stettinius will have the supervision of priorities between the armed services and civilian industry, and Mr. Henderson that of the division of the remainder among civilians. Some friction is probably unavoidable, and test cases may soon arise.)

The major question raised by the coming excess of civilian demand over supply will be how far the adjustment will be made by price-increases, the old-fashioned way, and how far by rationing. Some increase in new car prices is being talked, since the actual cost of steel is up substantially, due not to changes in list-price but to the abolition of discounts, trade allowances, etc., and labor costs are also higher. Used-car prices have already begun to harden and will probably tend upward faster than new-car prices, just as scrap metal prices have moved up even where the primary metal price has been held steady.

The first decision has probably been made already by the American public, that it does not want the cost of living to rise. But a consideration of what that may entail, under the circumstances, may curb some of the present public faith in price control. For price control will involve complicated rulings and troublesome restrictions.

Piecemeal or Wholesale

The first difficulty about price control is the choice between doing it piece-meal and doing it wholesale. There has been much recent agitation for an over-all price-ceiling, such as Bernard Baruch has long advocated, which would fix a date and freeze prices as of that date and allow increases only with official permission. Many difficulties are obvious right away. It couldn't be done as of some date in the future, because then prices could be jimmied up to that date. It should be done as of some date in the past, but then there might have been quite justified changes since that date, and some of the prices on that date might have been very temporary, or due to temporary reasons.

The alternative is the present method, that of fixing prices piecemeal. This is an endless job, in which the price administrator pursues a widening borderline of inequity between the fixed and the free prices. For instance, aluminum prices were held at 17 cents and aluminum scrap went to 28 cents; nickel has been pegged for years at 35 cents and scrap nickel has recently gone to $1.00; steel list prices have been kept steady but scrap steel rose sharply.

Then price ceilings endanger production. During the previous World War the ceilings were mostly put high enough—at the "bulk line"—to bring out the needed production by allowing even the highest-cost needed producer to break even. Not so this time, when they have mostly been fixed "as you were." It is questionable, for instance, whether the present ceiling on scrap steel prices is high enough to bring out some 5,000,000 tons of "remote scrap" normally produced in the Middle West.

Something may have to be done about the present 12-cent ceiling on primary copper; current consumption is already at the rate of round 1,600,000 tons a year, which is all that North and South American producers can afford to turn out at the price, since 12 cents is too low to allow certain marginal or high-cost producers to operate except at a loss. Mr. Henderson has complained that the price of mercury is too high, but domestic American production of mercury is very sensitive to price, and a large proportion of it is unprofitable except at prices well above peacetime world levels.

Must Small Producers Quit?

Another serious supply problem results from the system of rationing and price-control. If automobile production is geared to be profitable at the rate of 5,000,000 cars a year, a good deal of it will be unprofitable at the rate of 4,000,000 cars. Already it is suggested that some of the smaller producers won't be able to break even next year with a 20 per cent output cut, and so the Big Three may take a cut larger than 20 per cent so the little fellows can stay in business. But this is a considerate and easy-going solution which is not acceptable if the emergency is acute.

In Britain, for instance, production of some civilian goods has had to be cut by 50 per cent and even by 70 per cent. It is then unprofitable for almost all producers. But instead of having the bigger, more efficient, or lower-cost producers, take most of the cut to keep the smaller and less efficient firms in business, the Government has reversed the process and is having the reduced production concentrated in certain large "nucleus" plants, and either shutting down the "redundant" others, turning them to war production if the materials can be had, using them for warehouses, or putting them on a mere maintenance-and-watchman basis.

Then either the remaining concentrated producers will corral all the business, and come out of the emergency in a much more favorable position with the public, or else they must co-operate with the squeezed-out firms by continuing the latters' trade names, brands, shapes, sizes, styles, etc. But they can't go too far in that respect without losing some of the very mass-production benefits for which the trustification is done.

This type of economy is similar to the familiar industrial program of buying up competitors and shutting down their plants, or something like the method by which the electric power industry often advanced—through the purchase of small local inefficient power stations, the junking of these stations, and the wiring in of out-of-town power more cheaply produced. And, of course, if a defense program calls for such moves, it means the scrapping of Thurman Arnold's atomization program for American industry.

Inequities of Rationing

There is, too, the inevitable problem of how to divide up a limited supply of civilian goods among civilians eager for these goods and with increased paychecks in their pockets. If there are 4,000,000 new cars to supply a cash demand for 7,000,000,, and no price increases are allowed to choke off part of the demand, then a situation is bound to arise where the efficient way to buy a car is to have an inside track with a salesman, be an old customer, know somebody who knows somebody, or slip somebody a tip. That would arouse public complaint, but the only solution would be to ration the new cars, and then the question would arise as to the proper basis for the rationing.

Methods of rationing or granting priority certificates have already become complicated where they apply to industry, but they would be even more difficult and complicated if applied to individuals. Present priorities in aluminum, neoprene, machine-tools, nickel, etc., don't simply set up the military requirements in order of importance and leave the rest to civilians. Some civilian requirements of primary importance come ahead of some military requirements of secondary importance. Turbines may have to be sidetracked from the navy to go to a power project to produce aluminum. And as between civilian requirements, an industry using a small amount of nickel for a large business may get a better rating than one that uses it for a major material.

One way of avoiding the whole problem is to increase capacity, but with military needs and civilian wants constantly growing, this method can hardly hope to keep more than one jump ahead of the problem. There was ample aluminum supply, but now there isn't; there is ample steel supply, but soon there may not be. There is ample railroad carrying capacity; but when trucking is reduced by the cut in new truck output, and when the railroads have to take over the bulk freight now handled by intercoastal and coastwise ships, there may not be.

Steel Head Sees Need For Profits, Surpluses

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Frank Purnell, President of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., said unless industry can make fair profits and accumulate surpluses with which to meet whatever new economic conditions the post-war years may bring, it will face great difficulties.

Mr. Purnell, addressing the annual stockholders meeting, said that Sheet & Tube's surplus sank from $52,000,000 in 1930 to $15,000,000 in 1934, and continued: "If corporations had not created substantial surpluses from which they were able to draw heavily during the depression we should have seen a collapse of many of the companies which did survive."

Mr. Purnell warned the stockholders that the wage increase recently granted, rising material costs and taxes, and the freezing of steel prices may cost Sheet & Tube $7,000,000 a year.

Middle Income Sharply Hit In New Tax Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23 — America got a pre-view of next year's taxes under the new Treasury plan just submitted to Congress, and found them the stiffest in history.

The Smiths, who have two children and make $5,000 a year and paid $44 tax this year, would pay $225.50 next year.

The Jones, who earn $3,000, have no children and paid $31 this year, would pay $152 next year.

John Doe, a bachelor, who paid $163 in tax on his $5,000 income this year, would pay $748 next year.

Proportional drastic increases in estate and gift taxes, corporation and anti-profiteering excess profits taxes would bring in huge new yields. In addition, excise taxes would include 20 or 30 specific new increases, from an additional cent a gallon on gasoline, to double rates on autos and auto accessories, and a tax of 2 cents on every bank check written. Taxes on spirits, wine, beer and tobacco would be raised to yield an additional $842,000,000.

See Spectacular Battle

The House Ways and Means Committee, to which this drastic Treasury proposal, with special emphasis on middle-income groups, was submitted looked about today for "alternative" suggestions. Meanwhile representative of affected groups sprang into action. There are indications that this will be one of the most spectacularly fought, as it is the biggest, tax bill in committee memory.

What has happened so far has happened behind closed doors. Open hearings begin tomorrow, with Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury the first witness. Already supporters of the Treasury taxes have won a skirmish in making public, through semi-official channels, the proposed rates. Past history, however, records that the Treasury program is generally used merely as a point of departure for the House Committee's own program, which is in turn revised by the House, re-written by the Senate Finance Committee, re-vamped by the Senate, and finally compromised by conferees of the House and Senate. The business of writing a tax program generally takes months.

The co-ordinated Treasury program would allocate the additional revenues as follows:

	In Millions
Income taxes	$1,517.1
Gift and estate taxes	353
Corporation surtax	533.5
Corporation excess-profits	400
Tobacco and liquor	393
Other excise taxes	842.6
Summation	4,039.2
Less: Allowance for interrelated tax bases	439.2
Total	$3,600

The Treasury wants to add the above $3,600,000,000 taxes to the taxes which are already in effect. Even with this addition, one-third of the cost of the defense-swollen Federal budget must be met by borrowing.

Far Under British Levies

The Treasury would raise about two-fifths of the new sum from higher income taxes. The Treasury points out that a representative British family with two children making $5,000 now pays $1,196; pays $1,052 in Australia, $391 in Canada and till recently only $75 in the U. S. Under the new plan, the United States family would jay $347, still below the Canadian figure.

There was some disposition in the House Committee to turn from the spartan Treasury proposals, falling with strong emphasis on middle-income groups to other alternatives, notably sales-taxes, or new efforts to "soak the rich."

Included in the excise taxes which the Treasury would revive would be a cent a bottle tax on soft drinks, 10 per cent on jewelry, 5 per cent on candy and chewing gum, 5 per cent on transportation, 10 per cent on furs, 10 per cent on photographic and musical equipment, and a match tax at the rate of 2 cents per 1,000.

Treasury experts appearing before the House said that life insurance companies with aggregate income of $1,000,000,000 paid only $392,000 income taxes in 1938-39. Four of the country's biggest banks, they said, with total assets of $6,000,000,000, paid only $171 in taxes. Some of these financial reservoirs would be touched by higher corporate income, excess profits and similar taxes.

The Treasury advocates retention of the present exemptions of $800 for a single person, $2,000 for a married man, and $400 for each child up to 18 years old. It would retain the present 10 per cent earned income credit allowed on incomes of $14,000 or less for computing normal tax but not for computing surtaxes. Where the income tax would increase would be a graduated surtax on individual incomes starting at 11 per cent, plus the current income taxes.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Individuals in some cases would pay seven times as much tax on 1941 income as they paid for 1940, if Congress adopts a proposed Treasury plan to raise $3,600,000,000 in additional revenue.

In the following examples, net income means income remaining after deductions for taxes, interest, business expense, contributions to church and charity, etc., but prior to the subtraction of personal exemptions or credit for dependents the personal exemptions are $800 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons. A credit of $400 is allowed for each dependent. Each of the following cases assumes that all income is earned and in figuring the normal taxes an earned income credit of 10 per cent was allowed.

Net income	Present	Proposed
Single Persons — Amount of Tax		
$1,000	34	$29
1,500	22	109
2,500	64	270
4,000	123	550
5,000	163	748
Married Couples—No Children		
2,500	11	72
3,000	31	152
5,000	110	506
8,000	317	1,131
10,000	528	1,628
12,500	858	2,316
15,000	1,258	3,073
20,000	2,336	4,800
25,000	3,843	6,824
50,000	14,128	19,540
Married Couples—Two Children		
3,000	None	24
3,500	15	100
4,500	59	365
6,000	114	437

Yields From Proposed Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The increased defense taxes proposed by the Treasury to produce $3,600,000,000 of additional revenue, with rates and yields of the individual items, are shown in the following official table:

Source.	Estimated Increase.
Individual income taxes:	
Increase surtax rates, adopting attached schedule (with defense tax)	$1,517,100,000
Estate and gift taxes:	
Estate tax changes: (1) Reduce exemption to $25,000; (2) adopt attached estate tax rate schedule (with defense tax); (3) reduce insurance exclusion to $25,000.	
Gift tax changes: (1) Reduce exemption to $25,000; (2) increase the gift tax rates to three-fourths the rates in the estate tax schedule.	
Corporation taxes	933,500,000
(1) Surtax on normal tax net income, 6 per cent — $533,500,000	
(2) Excess-profits tax: Reduce the average earnings credit from 95 to 75 per cent and the invested capital credit from 8 to 6 per cent, or increase rates — 400,000,000	
Tobacco	200,800,000
Cigarettes: Additional 75 cents per 1,000 — $125,200,000	
Cigars, tobacco and snuff: Double rates — 75,600,000	
Liquor	192,200,000
Distilled spirits: $1 per gallon additional — $135,000,000	
Fermented malt liquors: $1 per barrel additional — 55,000,000	
Wines, cordials and liquers: Increase of 16⅔ per cent — 2,200,000	
Other excise taxes	842,600,000
Gasoline, 1 cent per gallon additional	$255,000,000
Soft drinks, 1 cent a bottle and equivalents	132,500,000
Automobile, parts and accessories, double rates	78,300,000
Check tax, 2 cents per check	56,000,000
Admissions, reduce exemptions from 20 cents to 9 cents	55,000,000
Jewelry, 10 per cent of retail sale price	8,400,000
Tires and tubes, increase rates from 2½ and 4½ to 5 and 9 cents	52,500,000
Telephone, telegrah, cable, etc, lower exemptions and increase rates	40,400,000
Telephone bill, 5 per cent	28,600,000
Passenger transportation, 5 per cent of amount paid	37,600,000
Candy, chewing gum, 5 per cent	3,600,000
Furs, 10 per cent of retail sale price	9,000,000
Photographic apparatus, etc., 10 per cent	15,000,000
Toilet preparations, revise basis	5,000,000
Clocks, watches, etc., 10 per cent	10,000,000
Club dues, initiation fees, lower exemptions and redefine base	2,800,000
Mechanical refrigerators, increase rate from 5½ to 10 per cent	9,800,000
Matches, 2 cents per 1,000	7,100,000
Cabarets, change base and impose occupational tax	1,000,000
Radio sets and parts, increase rate from 5½ to 10 per cent	6,000,000
Musical instruments, 10 per cent	3,600,000
Bowling alleys, $15 per alley, billiard or pool table	3,400,000
Trunks, suitcases and other luggage, 10 per cent	5,600,000
Playing cards, increase rate from 11 to 15 cents	1,700,000
Safe deposit boxes, increase from 11 to 20 per cent	1,700,000
Summation of items	$4,039,200,000
Less: Allowance for interrelated tax bases (approximate)	439,200,000
Total	$3,600,000,000

Estimates for individual income taxes are on basis of calendar year 1941 levels of income; all other estimates are at business levels estimated for the fiscal year 1942.

New 'Industrial Baedeker' Lists 84 Cities as 'Defense Clinics'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An "Industrial Baedeker," listing 84 cities as "information contact centers" where the names of 16,651 potential defense sub-contractors may be obtained, has been sent to 3,400 primary defense contractors by the National Association of Manufacturers. The booklet is based on information gathered through the Association-sponsored "Preparedness Through Production" survey of defense facilities throughout the country.

"The data to make possible the institution of a systematic, practical sub-contracting program have been assembled—this is the first step," Walter D. Fuller, President of the Association, said in a letter sent out with the booklet. "As an important supplier of defense material, we hope you may be able to make constructive use of this by assisting in putting to work every ounce of the country's productive power."

Simultaneously, the association announced that some of its officers and nationally known industrial leaders will make a 30-day tour of the Nation, holding "defense clinics" in more than 20 cities from coast-to-coast. They will discuss local defense problems with city officials, local businessmen, bankers and industrialists in an effort to co-ordinate defense production on a Nation-wide basis.

The "Defense Clinics" will open at Philadelphia, Pa., on April 28. Among other cities where "clinics" will be conducted are Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Los Angeles, and San Francisco, Calif.; Dayton, Columbus, Toledo, and Youngstown, Ohio; Portland, Ore.; Erie, Pa.; Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, Wash.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Huntington, W. Va.; Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., and Evansville, Ind.

William Knudsen, director general of the Office of Production Management, will join the manufacturers in Chicago in June for a "defense rally."

Crude Oil Demand Seen Higher in May

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines estimated that the demand for domestic crude oil in May would be 117,790,000 barrels or 3,799,700 barrels a day.

This is 90,400 barrels higher than the estimated demand for April and is 2 per cent above the actual demand for May, 1940. It estimated crude oil exports at 2,500,000 barrels compared with actual exports of 4,886,000 in May 1940.

The bureau estimated the May demand for motor fuel at 58,500,000 barrels, an increase of 10.5 per cent over the actual demand in 1940.

Prices of Wheeled Toys Are Rising

NEW YORK (AP)—Toy manufacturers, who imitate in miniature just about everything in heavy industry, reported a 5 per cent increase in prices on their wheeled products and indications that the delivery situation next Christmas would be "tight."

The price advance on wheeled toys was said to reflect the priorities situation in steel, since toys made with secondary metals were held at previous costs.

Dolls are selling at a rate considerably above last year, although there has been no increase in prices.

The present labor contracts expire June 30 and manufacturers say this fact adds to the uncertainty as to whether toys will cost more next fall and winter.

Lake Iron Ore Furnace Consumption Sets Record

CLEVELAND (AP) — Furnace consumption of Lake Superior iron ore expanded to an all-time record last month.

The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association announced 6,411,531 gross tons of the red mineral from the northwest ranges were used during March, topping by almost 100,000 tons the former peak of 6,331,018 tons set in January this year.

This compared with 5,673,166 tons in February this year and with 4,087,767 tons in March, 1940 and brought consumption so far this year to 18,415,715 tons, a new quarterly peak, against 13,618,914 tons in the like period last year.

Hendersonsees Urgent Need Of Greater Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—Declaring that "even a single-entry bookkeeper" would know that United States production for airplanes, ships and ordnance must be larger to compete with Nazi output, Leon Henderson, in his first public speech as Federal Price Administrator here last night, stressed the need for wide expansion of the national defense undertaking. Speaker in a lecture series at the New York School for Social Research, Mr. Henderson who came to his present post from the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, declared that the nation had been "Johnny-come-lately" in recognizing the size of the program required and the urgency for speed.

"I can look back and see times when I should have been out on the steps of the Treasury saying to passers-by: 'Don't you realize what we are up against?'" he declared. "Our program is not the clear demonstration of overwhelming superiority that is needed.

"I don't know today, and I can't find out, how many fighting planes a month the Germans are making, but we can get estimates based on their facilities. I know the German system. They have no trouble with labor or finances; they have some with raw materials, I think, but not much with machine-tool manufacturing.

"Whatever the figure is—a probable 2,500 fighting planes a month and an exuberant estimate of 6,000 a month—I know that the combined English and American production is not nearly that high. And Hitler understands only the superiority of arms."

Mr. Henderson insisted that those in charge of the defense program had not failed in their responsibility, and he was likewise inclined to extenuate industries which had resisted the pressure to expand without adequate guarantees, remembering the industrial toll of the 1920's. Chiefly, he held, the national thought had not been aroused to the emergency and the nation tended to make the same mistakes that had attended arming for the last war, or, if that were not possible, to follow those that France and England made in this one.

American fighting aircraft production would be up to 3,000 planes a month by September, 1942, "but Hitler won't wait," he continued, while the shipping program was not large enough to offset present losses. He was one who said in the beginning of the defense program last summer, he added, that America should build ways for shipyards "even if we don't know what kind of ships we wanted to build," and construct ships on all the ways that were then idle, "because there never was a time in the history of destruction that bottoms were not at a premium."

Boston Mutual Reports Record Year During 1940

The Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co. announces in its annual report all time highs in total admitted assets, insurance in force, the amount of premium income, the excess of income over disbursements, and surplus.

As of December 31, 1940, the company had nearly $100,000,000 insurance in force, the exact figure being $94,660,449 representing 291,956 policies. The gain for the year amounted to $4,737,258, giving coverage to 11,623 new policyholders.

Total assets increased 6½ per cent, the total at the close of the business year being $15,079,375, a gain for the year of $937,987. Liabilities amounted to $14,170,279, of which, by far the largest item, $13,477,146, is the policyholders' reserve. This reserve, provided for by law, is the amount which the company must hold in good assets, which together with future premiums and interest insures the fulfillment of all policy obligations.

Since its organization the company has paid to policyholders and beneficiaries $33,330,129. Last year the amount was $1,768,783, or for every business day nearly $6,000.

The directors have voted to continue the same scale of dividends as last year. In addition, they provided for dividends on retirement fund policies, which were made available for purchase a few months ago.

Dividends left to accumulate will bear interest at 3½ per cent per year, and the interest distribution on other funds held on deposit will be at the same rate allowed in 1940. The total sum set aside for dividends for 1941 will exceed $245,000, the largest amount in the history of the company.

Investment Bankers to Meet

NEW YORK (AP)—Governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America will hold their spring meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 10-14. In addition to normal business, the meeting this year is expected to study proposed changes in the securities acts now pending at Washington. Banking circles said a large attendance was expected.

Honored

Allied News-Photos

Bartlett Arkell

Honored on the anniversary of his 50th year as President of the Beech-Nut Packing Co. at a dinner given by company officials and associates at Canajoharie, N. Y., home of the company. This coincides with the 50th anniversary of the company itself, which was organized in 1891. A bronze plaque was presented to Mr. Arkell by Mr. Frank E. Barbour, Vice-President of the company.

Steel Makers Seen Asking Individual Price Adjustments

NEW YORK (AP)—The magazine "Iron Age" said that steel manufacturers, studying the increased cost of production due to wage increases, would make individual requests for permission to raise prices of certain products.

"Steel companies," said the magazine, "probably will make no concerted effort to obtain relief from Price Administrator Leon Henderson's order of April 17 pegging steel prices at the March 31 level. Nor is there any indication that any company will contest the legality of the price ceiling by court action or by openly defying the order.

"When the Price Administrator's order was unexpectedly issued last week some of the major steel companies were making studies to determine the price advance necessary to compensate in part for the recent wage increase. It was apparently the intention of the leading producer to absorb half of the wage increase and put moderate price increases into effect that would offset the other half and the increased costs caused by liberalization of vacation allowances.

"Studies of the effect of the wage increase on costs and earnings are being made by all companies and in due time the results will be presented to the office of price administration with requests for relief. It does not seem likely that a horizonal price increase will be advocated, but that situation which exists in certain products will be the basis for an appeal for permission to make price adjustments.

"Pig iron prices were not included in the steel order, but action may still be taken to freeze these."

Taft Would Set Up Price Control Board To Regulate Prices

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Senator Robert Taft (R) Ohio proposed today that Congress create a price control board with authority to regulate the consumers' price of such basic commodities as food, coal and steel.

At the same time, the Ohio Senator said he was considering introduction of a resolution calling for an investigation of the activities of the Office of Price Management, set up by President Roosevelt in an executive order, with Leon Henderson as administrator.

Senator Taft charged in the Senate yesterday that if the Price Management Administration planned to use its purported authority over prices to force industrial plant expansion for domestic needs, as publicly forecast, such action would constitute "government by blackmail."

The Senator maintained that Mr. Henderson had no legal authority to act, asserting that the matter of increasing productive facilities for civilian needs was "a serious question that Congress ought to decide, not Mr. Henderson."

Conceding that Government price fixing is likely to become necessary to prevent inflation, Senator Taft said he was drafting legislation by which Congress could delegate such powers to a board which would operate during the period of national emergency.

B. & O. Orders Diesels, Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has ordered four Diesel-electric passenger engines from Electro-Motive Corporation, a subsidiary of General Motors Corporation. The road also ordered 23 gondola cars from Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

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Linton Urges Post-War Era Planning Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—During the intense defense activity there will be no difficulty in finding employment for all available capital and labor, M. Albert Linton, Chairman of the Institute of Life Insurance and President of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., declared in the Weinstock Lecture at the University of California here.

However, the United States should draw careful plans today to bring about needed action by government, capital and labor to meet the emergency that will develop when the war effort ceases, Mr. Linton added.

"We must profit by the lessons of the depression," he declared, "and do those things which will make it possible to employ profitably our man power, our vast natural resources and our savings. Our goal will be a higher standard of living extended down to our lowest income group. If we use our intelligence, the possibilites of creating a better life for our 130,000,000 people are without limit.

"When peace returns, the way to achieve this objective will be found in the creation of conditions under which the reservoirs of private capital may be drawn upon and invested in capital improvements. To bring this about action will have to be taken in the fields of taxation, labor relations, hampering government controls of productive activity, government competition with private business and national budget policy.

"Whatever the trend of events abroad, one thing is certain; unless we in this country shall be able to make democracy function satisfactorily, some form of totalitarian government will take its place.

"The checks and balances by which our liberties are preserved rest upon the principle that the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches shall be independent and of equal rank. It is of the utmost importance that we be alert to possible trends which might subtly undermine their independence, and pave the way for disaster to ride in from an unexpected quarter."

U. S. Gold Imports Total $118,569,342 For Month of March

WASHINGTON (AP)—March gold imports totaled $118,569,342, or $10,000,000 more than in February.

This figure, still far below the average of preceding months, was reported by the Commerce Department in an announcement noting a decline in shipments from the British Empire. March imports included $95,621,000 from Canada, $6,262,000 from Australia, $2,664,000 from South Africa, $3,985,000 from the Philippine Islands, $3,046,000 from Japan, and $2,232,000 from Colombia.

Foreign gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks declined $212,676 during the month to a total of $1,906,425,967.

Silver imports aggregated $4,488,820 in March, a gain of about $1,200,000 over February. Principal shipments were $2,564,000 from Mexico, $772,000 from Japan, $400,000 from Canada, and $262,000 from Peru.

Peoples Gas Light Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. and subsidiaries reported net income for the March quarter of $1,653,231, or $2.52 a share, compared with revised net of $1,377,516, or $2.10 a share, in the like 1940 period.

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Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
Manager BRADFORD KENDRICK
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

BOSTON—Comfortably furnished room, single or double; near Massachusetts station; permanent or transient. 379 Marlborough Street.

BOSTON, Brookline—Pleasant rooms in exceptional places; reservations for June. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent or transient guests in detached house; parking. Lon. 8775.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. (50 CENTRAL PK. WEST) THOMAS WOMAN'S CLUB—Delightful, well appointed, newly decorated, cool; park view; kitchen facilities; convenient transportation; maid service. Mrs. Thomas, TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C., 426 WEST 23rd—Attractive 2-room suite, kitchen, Frigidaire, large closets; airy; maid service; moderate; also single.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St., Apt. 33 (7th Fl.)—Sunny, homelike, large, front; cross-ventilation; single, double; subways, buses. EVEREST.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
Two attractive rooms in beautiful home of Protestant adults; 1 room especially suited for gentleman; all comforts and home privileges; $25 week including excellent meals; references exchanged. Tel. Lv 2-2601.

RUGS FOR SALE

BRAIDED RUGS for sale, 3 room-size rugs of artistic planning and good workmanship. MRS. C V. WILLOUGHBY, Hollis, N. H., P. O. Brookline.

SACRIFICE beautiful genuine Persian and Chinese rugs; large and smaller sizes; never used. 1537 Beacon Street, Brookline. Call Aspinwall 3703 for appointment.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMAN wanted, Ardmore, Pa., or Main Line resident; unusual opportunity for mature lady age 35-46; no experience necessary, no investment required; advanced commission basis; women's wear. For personal interview. Phone Ardmore 3219.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C P HOVEY HAN 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED French governess, educated Switzerland, primary English studies, piano, sports. Write Box Z-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted for Christian Science church near N. Y. C.; must be member of Christian Science church. Write Box F-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

BARTLEY, NEW JERSEY, hour Manhattan—Charming old hillside house, 3 bedrooms, Westinghouse kitchen, 70-foot swimming pool; river; 20 acres woodland; season $600.00. Write Box K-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KENNETH HUMES
PIANIST and ORGANIST
Summer Courses in Piano Instruction
214 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. We. 2-4674

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678.
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS, All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Ch. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

VAN'S CRANFORD ELECTRIC
8 Alden St. Ph. Crfd. 6-0483
Bargain Prices in Refrigerators
FRIGIDAIRE NORGE

EAST ORANGE

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

THE CORSET SHOP
Let Us Solve Your Corset Problems
WE KNOW HOW
558 MAIN STREET Phone
Near Washington St. Orange 3-7379

For Better Rug Cleaning and Repairing
Call Orange 3-7111
Insured Storage
ASLANIAN GALLERIES
CENTRAL AND SOUTH MUNN AVE.

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
589 Central Ave. over Sears, Roebuck
SILVERWARE
Repaired Replated Cleaned

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ELIZABETH

ESSO
Sales Ford Service
LINCOLN-ZEPHYR-MERCURY
TWIN BORO AUTO CORP.
158 Westfield Ave., Roselle Pk. Ros. 4-6100

CLAUDETTE SHOPPE
339 Morris Avenue
Hosiery Bags Lingerie
Pajamas House Coats
Skirts and Sweaters

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY
Laundering, Dry Cleaning, and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000
Always careful, courteous service at
Four Square Esso Station
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.

SHELL
SOLUTIZED SHELL
and Golden Shell Oil
BAKER ST. SERV. STATION
98 Baker Street SO 2-9689

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Cocomalt.....25c and 45c a can
Duff's Ginger Bread / Waffle Mix .....19c pkge.
Knox Gelatine
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

MAYFLOWER LAUNDRY
We Wash EVERYTHING With Ivory Soap
Phone Millburn 6-1400
Fine Dry Cleaning
MILLBURN CLEANERS, Inc.
(Division of Rimback Storage Co.)

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055
33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR

HENRY F. GOEPFERT Inc.
15-19 Orange Rd. 684 Bloomfield Ave.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
Open A Charge Account
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400
KOPPERS COKE 'blue coal'
WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
The oldest fuel firm in town
Fuel Oil "Fluid Heat" Oil Burners
281 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-0603 at all times

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

In New Jersey . . .
GRIFFITHS IS THE HOME OF

STEINWAY • CHICKERING
KIMBALL • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO
WURLITZER • GRIFFITH
HAMMOND ORGAN • NOVACHORD
and the HAMMOND SOLOVOX
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
603 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
220 W. FRONT STREET • PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Austin's
MILLINERY
219 Main Street
Cor. Canfield St., Orange, N. J.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

BONELESS SHAD A SPECIALTY
SANITARY FISH MARKET
"Fish that's fit to eat"
Free and Prompt Delivery in the Oranges and Maplewood
OR. 5-4700 181 Main Street

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table

ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The State Trust
Compan,
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
"Bank by the Clock"
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT FREE DELIVERY
South Ave., Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

LOW COST HOT WATER with a
TIMKEN
Water Heater
CHARLES R. DANN, Inc.
142 Somerset Street Tel. 6-6161

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
747 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Interior Decorators
Furniture, Slip Covers, Draperies, Accessories
Our home furnishings are more reasonably priced than New York Stores.
FRANKLIN FURNITURE CO., Inc.
32-34 DEAN STREET, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
DEAN ASA HAWLEY, Mgr.
INTERIOR RECORATING DEPARTMENT
Telephone Englewood 3-2900
Evenings Ridgewood 6-0379-W

RUTHERFORD

BORSCHNECK & NOTT, Inc.
Florist
Floral Tributes and Bouquets at Shortest Notice
96 Park Avenue Ru. 2-7227

SPRINGFIELD

PLYMOUTH and CHRYSLER
Sales and Service
Morris Ave. Motor Car Co.
155 Morris Avenue Mill. 6-0229

SUMMIT

G. I. McNEIL
Slip-Covers
Draperies
Fine Upholstering
Furniture—Carpets

55 Union Pl. Sum. 6-4068

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

UNION CITY

ROSE M. BOENING
Style Shop
Full line of seasonal Dresses, Coats, Slips, Silk Stockings
3210 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
TEL. PALISADE 6-4089

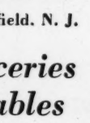
WESTFIELD

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

Beautify Your Home
with decorator made slip covers and draperies. Exclusive materials used at no higher prices.
Grill's Silk and Cotton Shop
130 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-3648

PHILQUIN BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling

103 Prospect St. WE. 2-3460

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

We Pledge you the best in product and the best in service for your car
INGRAM
TEXACO GOODYEAR
226 NO. AVENUE

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
COLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
517 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WESTFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

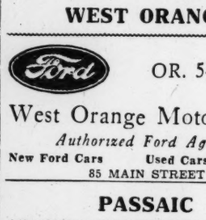
E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN


Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Milton's
CLEANERS TAILORS
129 N. Franklin St., Allentown, Pa.
Phone 2-4578
ALL GARMENTS INSURED

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of Today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00. Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES and FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 7120

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Specializing in
Women's and Misses' Air-Step Magic Sole Footwear

HARRISBURG

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

New Quaker Lace Curtains and Fall Drapery Fabrics on Display. Quality Merchandise at Reasonable Prices
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decoration and Gifts
231 N. 2nd Street Phone 3-6138

Jeannette Howell
GOWNS
Dauphin Building
Take elevator to second floor.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ARDMORE 2741
FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats for Women
65 St. James Place, Ardmore, Penna.

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

WHARTON SHOPPE
Dry Goods and Notions Hosiery
Wharton Avenue. Ogontz 400

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Delivery of
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
NUSBICKEL BROS.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Spring Preview
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
Stetson Hats for Men
Buster Brown Shoes for Children
SIMON BRODY, Inc.
43 Easton Road Glenside, Pa.
OPEN EVENINGS

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BROMER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAPEHART WITH FM
World's finest automatic phonograph with FREQUENCY MODULATION radio. Make the side-by-side tone test. Only Capehart plays records on both sides. There is a CAPEHART PANAMUSE for as little as $150.00.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION CO.
PENN A. C. BLDG., RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
Est. 1926 Open Wed. and Thurs. Eves.

Joseph's HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
For all types of hair
1636 WALNUT STREET KINGSLEY 2353

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
WEDGWOOD FROM ENGLAND
Beautiful specimens in blue, green and black. Mounted in sterling silver as Brooches 7.50 to $9.50, Rings $5.00 to $7.50, Bracelets $12.50 to $25.00.
109 SO. 13TH STREET

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

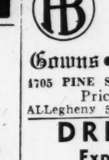
HB
Open Tuesday and Thursday Evenings
Hortense Burns
Gowns • Coats • Ensembles
1705 PINE ST., GARDEN COURT PLAZA
Prices starting at $7.95
ALLegheny 5245 PHILADELPHIA

DRESSMAKER
Expert Remodeling and Alterations
Custom Made Dresses, Suits and Coats
THE NATTY SHOP
2005 Sansom Street — Spruce 1856

THE KING PRINT SHOP
Clerks' Supplies and Stationery
6912 State Road
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

MILTON BOEHRET
Consulting and Furnishing
DECORATOR
Formerly with Mr. Charles C. Purdy
LAMPS
Pennypacker 5153
DISCARDED TREASURES

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms


Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S flowers
205 S. 45th below Walnut
Tels. Baring 28-78, West 32-66

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A SCHWARZ Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

Crossword Quiz Answers

		C	A	K	E		S	T	A	R
D	O	G		R	A	T		M	O	P
U	T		S	I	R	E	N		C	E
B		O		S	I	P		M		O
B	A	C	H		S		H	O	R	N
		C	H	A	N	T	E	U	S	E
S	T	E	M		O		B	E	D	E
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N	O	N		R	E	S		D	U	O
		N	I	N	A		A	H	A	B

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339 Hours 10 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN INSURE YOUR { Automobile, Home, Furniture, Personal Effects }
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
C. H. Roth & Son Company
708 Peoples Bank Building
CO 0225 PITTSBURGH CH 2208

Lilli Goodman
BEAUTY SHOPPE
403 Professional Bldg., Near Horn's
Atlantic 7753, Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING

Now in Progress
POMEROY'S
Great 65th Anniversary SALE
Buy Now—A word to the wise is sufficient

RESTORIZING
Moray's
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
FREE MOTHPROOFING

Dual-Temp. Refrigerators
by Stewart-Warner
The only refrigerator of its kind in the world. No Defrosting, No Food Odors, No Wasted Space.
General Electric Refrigerators and Appliances
DAVE GEIGER
668 SCHUYLKILL AVE. DIAL 40182

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot Craft Shoes
Foot Saver Shoes
607 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR

The Boston HAS REDUCED PRICES
Dial Scranton 8366
The Quality Remains as Always
Regular Bostonized $1.00 Service NOW 75c
Any 2 Garments (whites excluded) now $1.39

HENRY KUCK
ART STORE

Window Shades, Venetian Blinds
226 ADAMS AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

Dessert SUCCESS begins here!
SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY
510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY
TIME for SIMONIZING
CHEVROLET
WALNUT AUTOMOBILE CO.
416 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 364

SWARTHMORE

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
608 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order, or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557—Madison 6584-W

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Established 1889

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Bethesda (John 5:2) — *Be-thez'-da* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, second short, *a* obscured as in sofa).

The name has varied spelling, in transliteration of the forms it takes in different Greek manuscripts of the New Testament. The simplest, and perhaps the most euphonious, of them all is the one accepted by Authorized.

Chastening (Prov. 3:11)—*Chas'-'n-ing* (*a* long, *i* short).

Three words—"chasten," "chastise," and "castigate"—come into English from the Latin *castigare*, "to make clean," also "to punish"; the first and second by way of French, and the third by direct derivation. The first of them carries the original, and the third the transferred, Latin meaning. The second bears a signification about halfway between. The idea of purifying and refining plainly inheres in "chastening," although in the Hebrew word which it translates the notion of "chastise," or even "castigate," seems strong. It looks as though the Authorized scholars picked a word of broad and benign application to represent one of narrow and severe. An American Translation makes the precept run a middle course with:

> My son, despise not the discipline of the Lord.

Impotent (John 5:3) — *Im'-po-tent* (*i* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Early versions in English have "sick folk," a phrase which undoubtedly conveys the correct idea of the original. Authorized finds "impotent" a desirable word, because it is a Latin derivative, long in English use, which exactly translates the Greek word of John. Torrey, in "The Four Gospels," likewise secures a Latin derivative precisely equivalent to the Greek, and at the same time modernizes matters with "invalids."

Licentious—*Li-sen'-shus* (*i* long, *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

A general definition would be "without moral restraint." The Latin has *licentia*, meaning about the same as "license"; at first freedom, then too much of it. At the foundation lies the impersonal verb *licet*, "it is allowed."

Merchandise—*Mur'-chan-diz* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*, *i* long).

Comes from Latin *mercari*, "to trade," through the French noun formation *marchandise*.

Perverse (Prov. 12:8) — *Per-vurs'* (*e* as in maker, *u* as in *urn*).

From Latin *perversus*, "turned the wrong way." Word and meaning come down together, and by consent of translators fit the Hebrew intention exactly.

Pollen — *Pol'-en* (*o* short as in odd, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

A word straight from the Latin lexicon serving the botanists, whose official language is Latin. It serves rhetorical and figurative uses in regular English. To the Romans, the word meant "fine meal."

Recourse — *Re-kors'* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* long); or, by second choice, *re'-kors* (both vowels long).

The Latin word *recursus* would seem to mean a "running back" to something that had been abandoned; but, as in the case of the English "resort," the *re-* need not necessarily imply action "back" or "again," but may signify a move in an original direction, and one not before taken into account. Thus the prefix may possess an intensive rather than a repetitive force.

Subterfuge — *Sub'-ter-fuj* (first *u* short, *e* as in maker, second *u* long as in *cube*).

As the English "refuge" derives from the classic Latin *refugium*, so "subterfuge" is from *subterfugium*, invented in post-classic times. The first means "a place to flee to"; the second, "a way of escaping responsibility."

Testimony (Rev. 12:11)—*Tes'-ti-mo'-ni* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, *o* long, second *i* short); or, especially in Britain, *tes'-ti-mun-i* (*e* and *i*'s as above, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*, no secondary stress.

The word comes down from Latin (*testimonium*) along with its meaning. Fundamentally, it refers to a witness speaking. The Greek word it translates has the same connotations and descends from centuries of legal custom.

Daily Anecdote

A Good Road

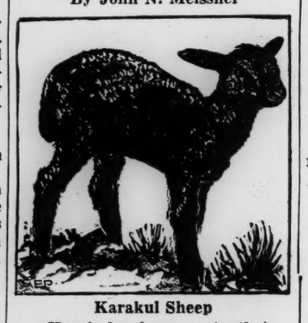
Dr. Charles William Eliot, American educator, once drove from Olympia to Tenino, in Western Washington, to visit an Indian reservation. Before getting into the buggy Dr. Eliot asked his guide about the road. The guide, a typical product of the West, answered, "Oh, it's a good road."

In their journey they frequently had to lift the wagon out of holes and cut away logs that had fallen across the road. The way was so narrow that, when they met a wagon at one place, they could pass it only by taking the buggy apart, lifting it piece by piece over the wagon and then putting it together again. When, after the various other experiences, they actually reached their destination, Dr. Eliot said to his guide, "There is one question I would like to ask. What is your definition of a good road?"

"Oh," came the quick reply, "any road you can get through."

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

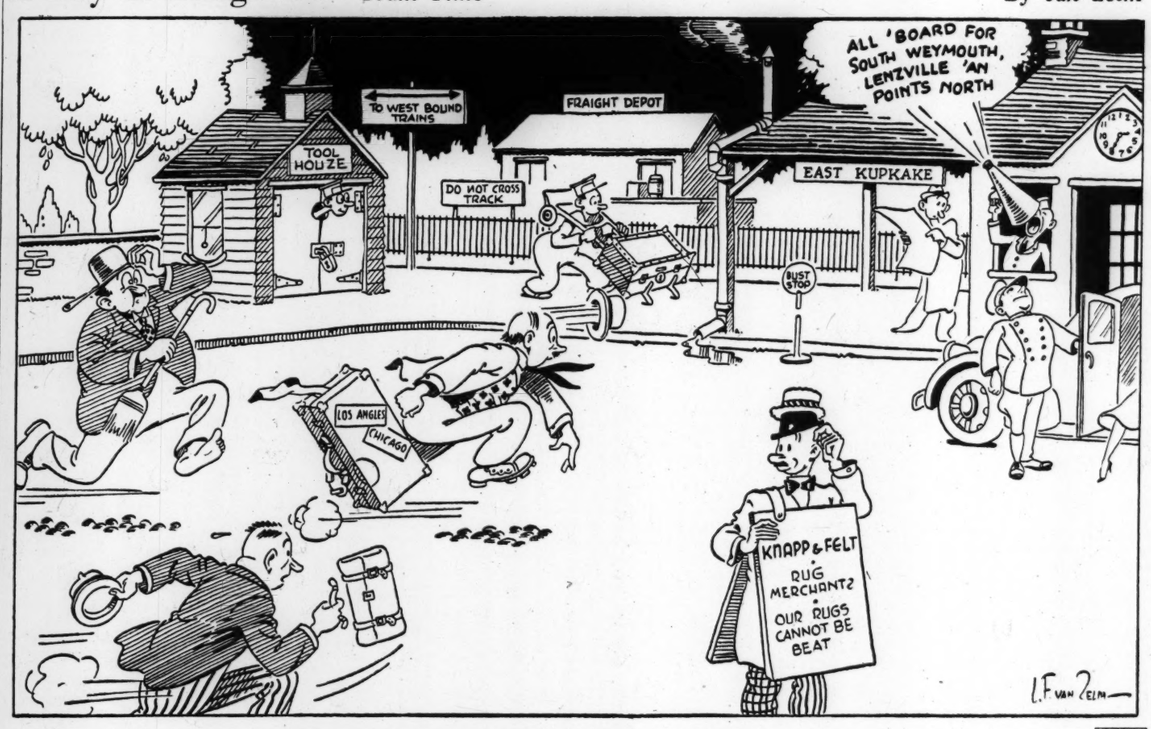


Karakul Sheep

Karakul sheep get their name from the Kara Kul Valley in Russian Turkestan. They are the oldest sheep breed known to man. These odd mountain animals store reserve energy in their tails, upon which they draw in lean times.

A Day in Bungleville—*Train Time*

By van Zelm



Can You Correct This Cartoon?

This, the third in the series of Bungleville adventures, again challenges the alert readers of the Daily Features Page. The artist maintains that he has purposely made at least 28 mistakes in this picture. Can you locate them?

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Success is built on small margins. The fastest runner in the world can't run 5 per cent faster than thousands of ordinary runners.

Detroit News: It must be a special type of gravity that brings the large strawberry to the top of the box and the heavy tomato to the seed catalog cover.

Milwaukee Journal: Great strides have been taken along the line of a sweeter, softer tone in the alarm clock, but you can still hear it.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Maryland.
2. A sledge dog used mostly in Canada and Alaska.
3. A peninsula in the Adriatic Sea; formerly belonged to Austria, now belongs to Italy.
4. The largest tree in Sequoia National Park, California.
5. A U. S. army camp at Little Rock, Arkansas.
6. A South American republic.
7. At Tillamook, on the coast of Oregon; 120 inches a year.
8. A beautiful scenic region in Alberta, Canada.
9. It is on the United States $100 bill.
10. A tropical tree of America; also its fruit.

Daily Quotation

WITHOUT courage there cannot be truth, and without truth there can be no other virtue.—SIR WALTER SCOTT

In Lighter Vein

Easily Explained

The sergeant-major had the reputation of never being at a loss for an answer: A young officer made a bet with a brother officer that in less than 24 hours he would ask the sergeant-major a question that would baffle him.

The sergeant-major accompanied the officer on his rounds, in the course of which the cook-house was inspected. Pointing to a large copper of water just beginning to boil, the officer said:

"Why does that water boil only round the edges of the copper and not in the center?"

"The water round the edge, sir,' replied the veteran, "is for the men on guard; they have their breakfast half an hour before the rest of the company."—Tit-Bits.

—Grit

"No, thanks—I'm just browsing!"

Soil Research

Cornell University foresters and soil experts are studying the types of soil best for different trees.

Proverbs of Labor

Reward sweetens labor—Dutch.

To labor is the lot of man below—Homer.

A good handcraft has a golden foundation—Dutch.

All for each and each for all—Maxim of Knights of Labor.

Labor makes bread out of a stone—German.

Honest labor bears a lovely face—English.

Labor is preferable to idleness and brightness to rust—Plato.

What is done by hand-labor is eaten with pleasure—Chinese.

A Verse for Today . . .

Neglect not the gift that is in thee.—I TIM. 4:14.

Where Would You Find—

1. The home state of Millard R. Tydings?
2. A husky?
3. Istria?
4. The "General Sherman" tree?
5. Camp Joseph T. Robinson?
6. Uruguay?
7. The heaviest average precipitation in the United States?
8. The Valley of the Ten Peaks?
9. The portrait of Franklin on currency?
10. A papaw-tree?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Power Can Be Sent by Wireless?

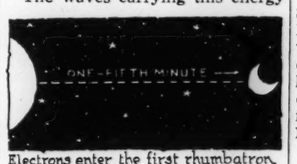
Power now may be sent by radio. The device which makes this possible is the **klystron.** In laboratory experiments, ordinary electric light bulbs, entirely free from wire connections, have been made to glow brilliantly in a beam of energy sent out by a model of the klystron.

The klystron consists essentially of two doughnut-shaped copper tanks called "rhumbatrons" and an antenna which transmits the high-frequency oscillations produced. The rhumbatrons derived their name from the rhythmic surging back and forth of the radio waves within their walls.

A stream of electrons from a cathode race through the first rhumbatron at a 20,000-mile-a-second pace. An electric field, however, influences their speed of flight, some electrons accelerating, some slowing slightly, and others continuing at their initial rate.

This first rhumbatron is called the **buncher,** and the electrons travel a short tube from it to a second rhumbatron known as the **catcher.** By the time the electrons reach the catcher, the faster electrons have overtaken the preceding slower specimens and consequently arrive in bunches. In the catcher, the bunches encounter resistance in the form of an alternating current field, whereupon their energy of motion becomes converted instantaneously into high-frequency electrical energy which is transmitted from the klystron antenna.

The waves carrying this energy



Electrons enter the first rhumbatron at a pace that would carry them from the earth to the moon in 12 seconds.

are from 4 to 16 inches long, which is very short indeed as compared to ordinary short radio waves which measure from thirty to nearly a thousand feet in length.

The klystron makes possible the short-wave transmission of 50 to 100 kilowatts or more, as compared with the present 5 kilowatts or less. It makes possible over a quarter of a million simultaneously non-interfering broadcasts or messages, as compared with 100 in the standard broadcast band of from 2 to 450 meters, and has important applications in the field of aerial navigation, as a beam for blind landing, etc.

—W. P. Keasbey

Patriots

(London Daily Mirror)

Mrs. Perkins, of Watchet, Somerset, aged sixty-four, is blind. Mr. Perkins, aged sixty-seven, who has only 25 per cent effective eyesight, does the work of their household, which is run on their old-age pensions and a few shillings "blind pension" is granted to Mrs. Perkins.

A little while ago they found circumstances rather strained, what with costs going up all round, so they applied to the assistance board for a supplemenetary allowance. An officer investigated and a further grant of 11s. 6d. a week was made.

A week or two back the officer was notified of a "complaint" from the Perkins household.

"There's a war on, a time for conserving our reserves," Mr. Perkins told him, "and me and the missus thinks we can manage on an extra 6s. a week instead of 11s. 6d."

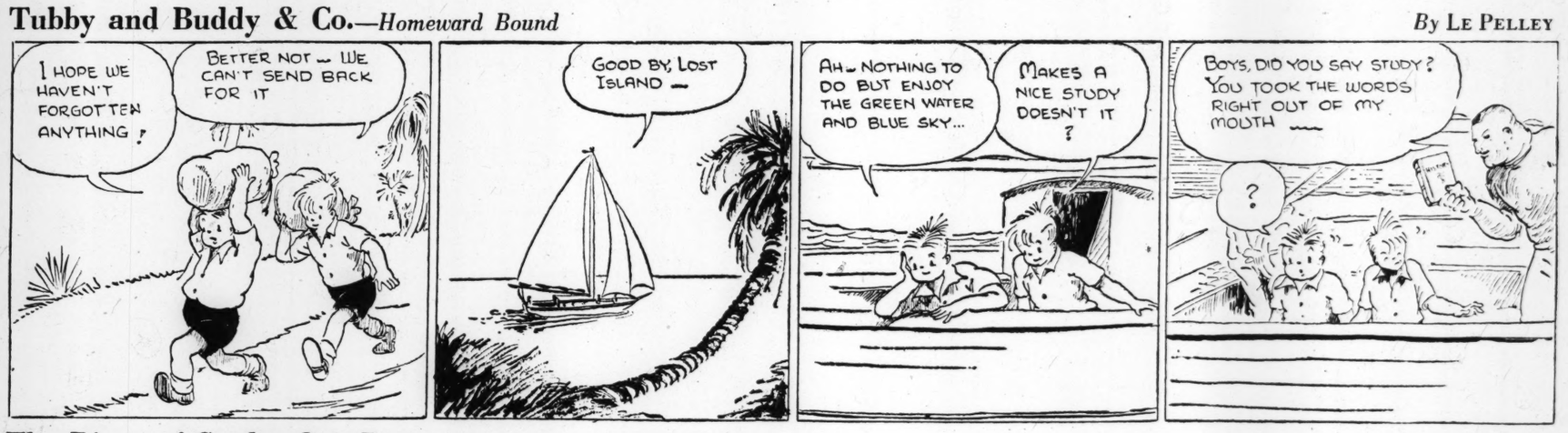
The astonished officer reported the "complaint" to the Board, who have reduced the allowance—but only by 1s. a week.

Checking Up

Using an electric eye device, natural scientists have measured the speed of light at 186,272 miles per second, or 12 miles slower than has been generally believed.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Homeward Bound*

By LE PELLEY


I HOPE WE HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN ANYTHING!
BETTER NOT — WE CAN'T SEND BACK FOR IT
GOOD BY, LOST ISLAND —
AH — NOTHING TO DO BUT ENJOY THE GREEN WATER AND BLUE SKY...
MAKES A NICE STUDY DOESN'T IT?
BOYS, DID YOU SAY STUDY? YOU TOOK THE WORDS RIGHT OUT OF MY MOUTH —
?

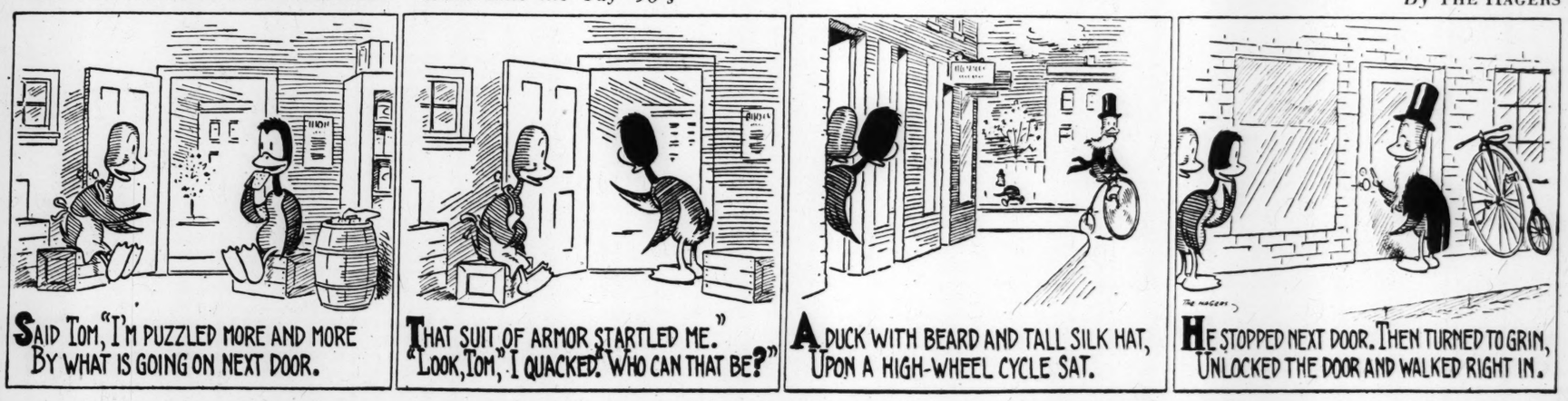
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Don't Always Remember That Myself!*

By RODGERS

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK APR. 20-26
"Hey! I hear you're picketing masters who need reminding about being kind to animals, a strange dog wagged today.
"Well, something like that," I said. "Why, does your master need to be reminded of anything?"
"We-ll", he wagged," not exactly, but, as long as it's 'BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK', I sort of thought he might give me a few extra meals to celebrate it!"
"You skedaddle!" I barked, "You know it's no kindness to feed a dog too much!"
Although, just between you and me, it's sometimes hard for a lively pup to remember that!

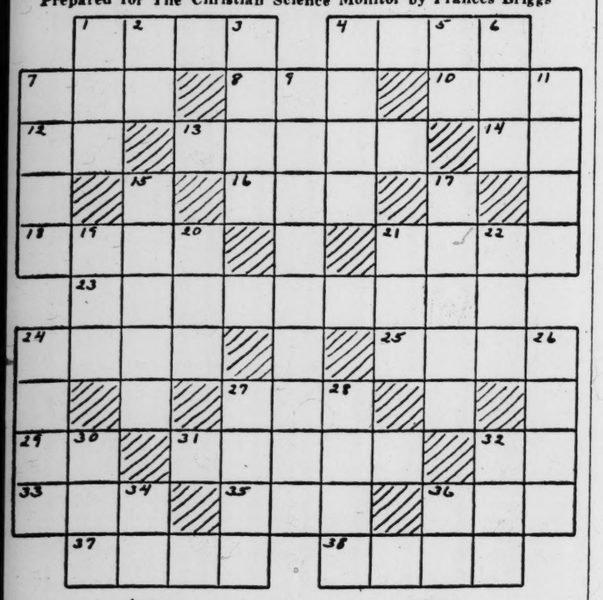
The Adventures of Waddles—*Looks Like the Gay '90's*

By THE HAGERS


SAID TOM, "I'M PUZZLED MORE AND MORE BY WHAT IS GOING ON NEXT DOOR.
"THAT SUIT OF ARMOR STARTLED ME." "LOOK, TOM," I QUACKED. "WHO CAN THAT BE?"
A DUCK WITH BEARD AND TALL SILK HAT, UPON A HIGH-WHEEL CYCLE SAT.
HE STOPPED NEXT DOOR. THEN TURNED TO GRIN, UNLOCKED THE DOOR AND WALKED RIGHT IN.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is it you can't eat and have it, too?
4—An asterisk is shaped like what?
7—What is a chow?
8—Rodent.
10—What is an implement for washing floors?
12—Zion National Park is in what State (abbr.)?
13—Mermaid is what?
14—What is symbol for cerium?
16—Slight taste.
18—What was name of a Thuringian family prominent for two centuries in music?
21—What is one of tentacles of a snail?
23—Female singer is called what?
24—What is main axis of a plant?
25—What English monk was known as "the Venerable"?
27—Devoured.
28—While.
31—What is any diminutive valley, gulch, or the like?
32—What interjection commands silence?
33—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
35—A thing.
36—Instrumental duet is what?
37—What was smallest of Columbus' vessels?
38—Who commanded "Pequod" in "Moby Dick"?

Down

1—Small bed is what?
2—What is symbol for silver?
3—What goddess was not invited to wedding of Peleus and Thetis?
4—To move the feet as in walking.
5—Exist.
6—What bird is mentioned in "Arabian Nights"?
7—What is the Syrian bear?
9—Who was most famous of Plato's pupils?
11—What do you call a foot soldier of India?
15—What is any of various ferruginous clays?
17—Who was brother of Aaron and Miriam?
19—To perform.
20—What is meat prepared from thigh of a hog?
21—Central part of a wheel is what?
22—What is one of colors in Chile's flag?
24—What bird is associated with opera "Lohengrin"?
26—To send back or repeat.
27—What is the turkey buzzard?
28—Who is object of Lohengrin's affections?
30—Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of Chesterfield, is remembered for letters to whom?
32—What prefix signifies "beneath"?
34—What is symbol for nickel?
36—District Attorney (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Go Ahead, Mr. President

At your Friday press conference, Mr. Roosevelt, you said that the American people are not yet adequately aware of the war emergency. At your Tuesday press conference you said that the people should not permit themselves to be lifted to pinnacles of hope or dropped to depths of despair by the moment's news of victory or defeat for the defenders of democracy. Your manifest reluctance in the last two weeks either to arouse the people or to take bolder measures to meet the emergency is reported to be due to a fear that the American people have been disheartened by Nazi success in Yugoslavia and Greece and would not respond.

This newspaper believes it would be a mistake to allow that fear to govern policy. We should like to do our part in dispelling it.

The American people are not so fully informed as you, have not the grasp of world affairs which distinguishes Mr. Churchill and yourself. They do not understand the globe-girdling repercussions of diplomatic and military pressures. They still fail fully to see the vital nature of sea power. They do not adequately appreciate what would be America's position should the Nazis get control of the great ocean gateways—Suez, Gibraltar, Singapore.

Yet we venture to say, Mr. President, that the vast majority instinctively sense the moral impossibility of living in a Hitler-ruled world. We believe that they can take bad news as well as can the British and Greeks, and that their response will be new resolution rather than a frightened retreat.

So far in this struggle the American people have responded alertly and vigorously as its nature became more apparent. They did not hesitate to drop the arms embargo. They awoke to the need of a vast defense program. They approved peacetime conscription. They strongly favored all-out aid to nations resisting aggression and the appropriation of $7,000,000,000 for that purpose under the Lend-Lease Act. Right now they are almost cheering for tremendous new taxes.

The people know that the isolationists have been wrong all along—when they said there would be no war, when they said that it was a "phony," and when they said that American defense could begin at the water's edge. They know that you have been right, Mr. President, on all these questions. They have followed you in every step of developing policy. We believe they would trust you now if you pointed out and explained the dangers frankly. We believe they would follow you in more vigorous measures to make America's part in the defense of democracy effective.

Profoundly, too, we believe that the American people are grounded in their attitude toward this struggle on something more than momentary fear or elation about war news. We believe they sense the underlying mental, moral and spiritual nature of the conflict, and that the essential qualities which have gone to the making of America will answer present threats with the same courage and devotion to right that has always governed them.

Go ahead, Mr. President.

Britain in Greece

The British are losing no "gamble" in Greece. The important questions about the Balkan campaign did not center about the possibility of winning or losing it.

One such question was whether Britain could afford to let the Balkans go without a fight. The answer to that was no.

Another was whether the spirit that steels the defenders of the British Isles could be unresponsive to another people fighting similarly against great odds. The answer to that was obvious.

In this campaign the British have lost some soldiers and some equipment; but from reports it appears that these losses are only a fraction of those suffered by the Nazis because of Allied resistance. Had the British not made good their pledges to Greece it is possible that German political pressures on Yugoslavia might have been more effective. By now Turkey might have surrendered to Nazi demands. British prestige throughout the Near East might have been undermined.

As it is, the Nazis will now have to extort future war supplies from a hostile Yugoslavia. They will have to police a nation that they hoped to incorporate as a willing adherent of the "new order." And Greece has become not only an embittered enemy of Italy but of Germany also. The Nazi legions that might have moved through these territories unmolested to strike at British interests beyond with an undulled enthusiasm are now battered and weakened. Doubtless they can be reinforced, but it is to be noted that German spokesmen are at the moment avoiding specific statements as to whether they will attempt to tackle the British in the Near East.

Aside from material factors, the war in Greece epitomizes the struggle of free peoples everywhere against the "wave of the past." Many a seemingly lost cause must be fought for, many a moral victory won, as it is being won in Greece by the outnumbered Allies.

Ships to Safety

Relief societies in Unoccupied France have pointed to what appears a golden opportunity to aid a number of the refugees huddled in that unhappy country from many parts of Europe.

Early next month, it is pointed out, two French ships bringing wheat and flour from New York will dock at Marseille to unload their cargoes. Under the conditions by which they were allowed to pass the British blockade they are intended to return to America in ballast. But surely there could be no objection if they should bring back a human freight of wholesome, freedom-loving men, women, and children who have fled the totalitarian scourge.

The quota would be made up, it is said, of persons who hold both American visas and French exit permits. Among these people are noted liberals who have resisted totalitarianism in their home countries and are marked for vengeance by the secret police. The Government at Vichy already has had to give up a few of their comrades on demands of the Nazis.

To bring as many as possible of the eligible refugees to the United States would help relieve the very pressure on French food supplies which the grain cargoes of the two ships are meant to assuage. The proposal thus to utilize the return trips of the vessels is one which should be facilitated in every possible way.

Luxuriously to School

Out of 350 children who attend the new central school in the Delaware County, New York, village of Delhi, only six who live near by walk to school. Not only buses are provided for them, but sedans for some off the main road. Imagine going to a country school in a sedan. It's hard for a farm boy of a generation or so ago to realize such luxury.

When these boys and girls grow up, what will they do for stories to tell their children and grandchildren—how they trudged through three feet of snow (or was it six?) and drifts ten feet high (or maybe fifteen in retrospect) to the village or district school?

Of course the Delhi children would not believe that one schoolboy of yesteryear is sorry for them. Just think of having to ride to school in a heated bus, or sedan, on a regular schedule instead of romping through the new snow, or getting a ride on a "wood sled," or hitching your coaster to a load of logs going your way to the sawmill right by the school. If you were ten minutes late for school you had a good excuse. And if a blizzard came up in the middle of the afternoon and school had to "let out" early, so much the merrier.

And even if riding to school in a bus is all right in winter, what about when spring comes? Who would swap the bicycle of his boyhood in the country for all the buses the school board could buy? And 'long about the first of May, you could take off your shoes and stockings and go barefooted—that is, until you got near the schoolhouse and had to put them on again.

Bet that school bus doesn't stop even long enough to let its occupants explore beneath the bridge over the creek and see if there are any trout under the shelving rock, or in the spring halt at the maple grove near the road where they are sugaring off late in the afternoon, or to let the youngsters go into the roadside pasture and whittle a whistle from a willow tree.

Of course, the big, new, shiny central school with steam heat is a mark of progress. But the janitor, or probably they call him the building superintendent, has full control of the heating arrangements. We couldn't go to a woodshed back of the schoolhouse and bring in a maple or birch chunk and put it into a big box-stove to send a warm and cheerful glow through window-frosted room and dry our mittens wet with many snowballs.

Today's school buses may symbolize progress, but will they inspire memories forty years from now?

Democracy Begins at Home

Ten years ago, the combination of textile plants moving South, ascending welfare costs and descending taxes, plus a fast brand of local politics, caught the mellowed industrial town of Fall River in the middle. Under Massachusetts laws and customs that go back to Bay Colony days, cities and towns have extremely close fiscal relationship to the Commonwealth.

To protect its fiscal interests, the State stepped in, placing Fall River's affairs under an able Finance Commission. Remedies were sharp. Assessed valuations, which had once reached a peak of $214,000,000, were slashed to $92,000,000. Employees taken on by the city during the early days of the depression were dismissed; wages of others were cut 20 per cent. Welfare rolls were reduced by half. Taxes were collected with much energy. The budget was reduced from $8,000,000 to $6,000,000.

These drastic steps were effective. They should prove interesting to communities where officials insist they cannot reduce costs. It cannot be said that Fall River's problem is entirely solved; taxes are still too high. Yet the town has been rescued from bankruptcy; its income matches its outgo.

The greatest gain, perhaps, has been an indirect one. For, encouraged by these forthright measures of the Finance Commission which assured them their investments would not be sabotaged by politicians, business men of Fall River started or brought in new factories. Today Fall River is one of the "come-back" towns.

These are reasons why some in Fall River would be glad to have the Legislature continue the Finance Commission's supervision, a proposal currently under debate at the State House on Beacon Hill. They feel return to home rule would only start another negative cycle.

But that risk must be taken. If Fall River citizens—indeed, citizens everywhere—are to learn that honesty, wisdom, economy, and right dealing are absolutely necessary concomitants of successful government, they will have to repeat the experience until they learn the lesson. It is so with nations as well as towns. But it is in the cities and towns that democracy begins.

Our Readers Say—

Defense Delays and Arbitration

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We must eliminate strike delays in immediately manning America's "arsenal of democracy." All strike grievances should be arbitrated without cessation of work. Our workers now are soldiers of peace, and as soldiers have no right to balk in this hour of going forward. Give the President the primacy of arbitration, if need be, and let the defense march on. A. A. DARTFORD

Pasadena, Calif.

"Labor's One Weapon of Defense"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was utterly indefensible of OPM Chairman Knudsen and Navy Secretary Knox to demand that the strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant be called off, before the management had made any commitment whatever to terms of settlement. It was all the more inexcusable in that by the OPM's own admission the Union had accepted its proposals for a just settlement, and therefore the continuation of the strike was wholly the responsibility of the company. The demand that the strike—Labor's one weapon of defense—be abandoned and that after thus rendering themselves helpless, the workers beg the company out of its kindness please to grant them fair terms, making Knudsen and Knox the Nation's Strike Breakers No. 1.

Liberty-loving citizens are outraged that officials of the United States Government itself should play such a role. I can think of no more effective way of sabotaging national defense. All the great corporations which are making fabulous profits on defense contracts cannot turn out a single plane or a single ship without the co-operation of Labor. Co-operation cannot be coerced. Co-operation cannot be won by a strike-breaking Government. Co-operation can only be won by fair play. Labor always has and always will defend the Nation if the Nation defends Labor's rights. FLORENCE H. LUSCOMB

Brookline, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To the Arbutus

When from the old rail fence, the swamp sparrow chants its plaintive note and the sun shines through the April showers, then is it time to seek the treasure flowers of spring, growing in lonely places. Trailing arbutus, well-nigh hidden under moist brown leaves and often rimming the edge of some snow patch under woodland's pines. Lifting on stiff hairy stems its pale pink blossoms like a crown of glory from its olive green leaves. Each tiny flower holding a season's perfume now shed upon the air. Fragrance of earth and sun, of snow and rain. Pure essence of spring.

Flower of our forefathers, found in the hidden nooks where only the bee roams and the rabbit listens. Held by our Quaker poet to be the first flowers that greeted the Mayflower Pilgrims. "Flowers of God," he called them and still sought like precious jewels.

"Do not tell anyone," we say, "where our arbutus grows." It is a secret. A discovery we made some years ago. And no one else must know, for already these arbutus clumps are fast disappearing from our New England hillsides.

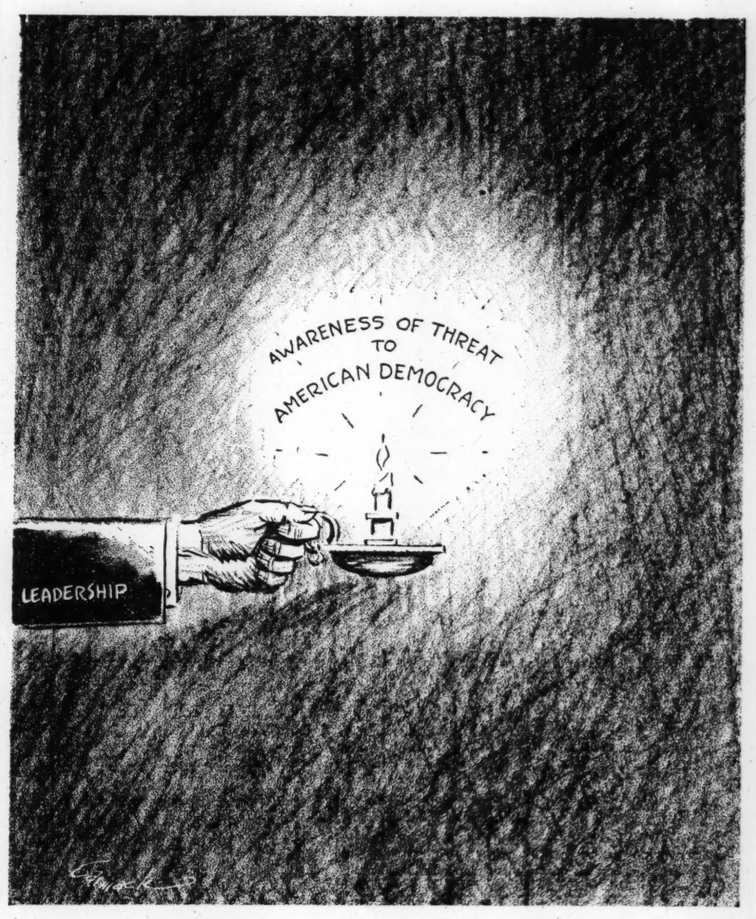
"Yes, by all means, bring sharp scissors, for if you must have a few sprigs for remembrance you must not pull them, lest the roots be torn from the mossy earth and another beauty spot be lost forever."

Better it is not to cut at all this trailing blossom, native to America. This evergreen ground laurel. Better to be content to sit on a rock close by and drink in its fragrance. Better to absorb its beauty in its own natural setting. Better to listen to the cadence of the pines that shelter it and let the poet's "sacred flowers of faith and hope" be to you spring's scatter rugs of prayer.

For when such flowers appear upon the earth, then lo, our winter is over and gone.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

More Light Needed



Charlie, the Odd Man

"It's Friday, Ma'am."

I looked from my desk to see Hattie, my maid-of-all-work, standing in the doorway.

"Sure enough, Hattie, cleaning day, isn't it? And such a lovely, sunny day."

I stepped to the window and looked down upon the budding lilacs, the feathery green of the elm trees, and the robins fussing about in the limbs of the old pear tree. How gently Spring had come, and I was caught napping; for after the long cold winter the house, from basement to attic, showed the dingy trail of the soft coal we use in these parts.

"A man wants to speak to you, Ma'am." It was Hattie again. "He says it's Odd Jobs." She twinkled at me as I stared at her questioningly.

"Do you mean he wants work?"

"I think so, anyway he wants to speak to the Missus."

I followed her down to the back door; and that was my introduction to Charlie, "the Odd Man." He stood looking at me sharply and then dropped his eyes. He had taken me in, and he nodded his head slowly while he murmured, "Aye, aye." So he was Irish!

"I'm after a job, Ma'am. Odd jobs."

"You mean cleaning and all that?" I asked hopefully.

"Yes, Ma'am, odd jobs. Anything. I'm a good wurrker, fur a dollar a day and my meals."

"A dollar a day!" I exclaimed. "Why, that's too little, Charlie."

"Aye, aye, and my three meals, I'm saying," and he laughed a great rollicking laugh. When I saw him eat, I understood.

* * *

So began our eventful Fridays, which to Hattie and me were the high lights of all the days of the week. I put him to work in the basement, and went back upstairs. In a few moments, I heard, "Wummin, oh, Wummin!" Hattie, working at my closet, looked up with a giggle. "He means you, that's what he calls you, 'The Wummin.'"

With great dignity I went to the head of the stairs. "Are you calling me, Charlie?"

"Shure, Ma'am, and who else?"

"I'd rather you called me by my name," I said—with finality, I thought.

"Yes, Ma'am, shure, shure. It's a foine name ye have." But in the five years he worked for me I remained "The Wummin" to Charlie and learned to like it.

How he cleaned and polished, and beat rugs, and waxed floors, singing lustily most of the time, especially when he was in the basement.

He called Hattie, "that gurrl" with a great rumble on the "r" which always made her shake with mirth. She declared she couldn't understand half he said; but to me he was not only comprehensible, but perfectly spellbinding. Week in, week out, all weathers, came Friday, came Charlie; and his industry and absolute honesty were peerless.

The head of the house began to look forward to Fridays in a very little while, and to have a chat with Charlie before leaving for his office. Charlie admired him immensely, and gloated over the hats, ties and hand-me-downs which were bestowed upon him.

* * *

After he had been with us some years, Charlie came one Friday, and I told him the man of the house (The Mister, he called him) had suffered a mishap while cranking his car. Thinking here was a chance for a little homily, I said seriously: "Now, Charlie, you see, if a man saves nothing, and a thing like this comes unexpectedly it can be a serious thing."

Charlie had been very concerned, and his face had gone so sober, that I thought that perhaps I had said too much; when suddenly he looked up at me, with tears in his eyes, and putting a gentle hand on my arm he said, huskily: "Now don't you be fretting your good heart; you'll never be wanting fer annything as long as I'm above ground."

I just stared at him, my heart too full for words; and I wouldn't have enlightened him for anything in the world. When I repeated it to "The Mister" he came down to Charlie and said gratefully: "Of all the fine things my friends have said to me this week, I think your words are the finest. And you need have no fear for us; I am still able to go to work and keep the ball rolling."

Charlie's face beamed, and his "Aye, aye, sir, God bless ye," was full of relief and gratitude.

* * *

When August came, Hattie and I waited restlessly for Charlie's yearly announcement: "Well, Ma'am, it's toime now I'll be leavin' ye and the Mister fer the harrvest fields."

"Oh, Charlie, so soon? I wish you could stay here this summer. Are you so eager to leave us?"

"No, Ma'am, I'm not that. But if you lived in a lodgin' house the year round, the sight of the harvest fields, and the grrand air, and the clean sky, and the fat teams, and the cows in the yard, and the grub under the trees—it's like heaven, I'm thinkin'." His rough face was alight with feeling, and I found myself utterly in sympathy.

So off he went to "hoof it to the Wisconsin fields" as he put it, leaving us to get by the Fridays the best we could. Then on a cold day in October, there would stand Charlie at the kitchen door, "Aye, aye, it's a bad penny that's turned up the day," and again all Fridays were good Fridays.

IRENE FUNK MAHLER

The Wide Horizon

The Other Germany

By Charles E. Payne

Professor of History, Grinnell College

In the eighteenth century a German poet once said that France ruled the land, England the sea and Germany the air. By the air he then meant the realm of thought and philosophy. Germany indeed was great in the eighteenth century by virtue of her intellectual life, her poets, musicians and philosophers.

The spirit of nationalism had not yet penetrated Germany. Goethe was a citizen of the world who persistently refused to succumb to the spirit of nationalism, always asserting that "above the nations was humanity."

In 1795, Immanuel Kant published his essay on "Eternal Peace," in which he declared that nations would not be civilized until all standing armies were abolished. Militarism was largely caused by imperialism, which, in turn, he attributed to the oligarchical character of most European States. He, therefore, advocated that all States should be "republican and war shall not be declared except by a plebiscite of all the citizens." He expected, then, that an internationalist order would arise based upon democracy and free from exploitation. Surely a worthy ideal for us today!

In the early nineteenth century, however, came the conquest of Germany by Napoleon, followed by great oppression. It was the tyranny of Napoleon that finally aroused the spirit of nationalism in Germany and her victory over Napoleon at the Battle of the Nations in 1813 stirred it to white heat. This new spirit of nationalism was, however, thoroughly liberal in character. It was this combination of liberalism and nationalism that desperately resisted the tyranny of Metternich and the Holy Alliance.

The resistance finally culminated in the revolution of 1848, which, at first successful, finally collapsed. Tens of thousands of Germans went into exile, most of them coming to the United States.

* * *

Soon after the debacle of '48, Bismarck succeeded in uniting Germany by his policy of "blood and iron." In three short decisive wars against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870), he created the German Empire. These victories convinced the Germans that war paid, and the newly created empire was based upon militarism and universal military service. About this time Germany became deeply interested in the Industrial Revolution and great prosperity followed. More and more Germany forgot the realm of the spirit and became materialistic in her thinking. Force and wealth became her gods. Even her philosophers became materialistic.

Liberal Germany was not submerged in this period but it was quite unable to stem the wave of nationalism, militarism and the desire for world dominion.

Germany went on producing its Thomas Manns, its Einsteins and the host of liberal exiles who now have sought refuge in America and other lands, not to speak of the hundreds of thousands of Germans in Germany who have been compelled to accept the present regime through terrorism.

With Germany's defeat in the Great War liberal Germany was once more on top and for twelve years Germany was a democratic republic. Had the Allies treated this new Germany (the "other Germany") with encouragement and justice it is quite likely that it would have endured and Germany and the world would have escaped the nightmare of Naziism.

* * *

Today we are faced with a situation in which Hitler and his National Socialists must be thoroughly discomfited and discredited by a complete military defeat if we are to have a decent world to live in. Such a defeat will create two German problems: how to restore the "other Germany," the liberal-minded Germany, to power, and how to re-educate the tens of thousands of young Germans indoctrinated with Nazi philosophy.

Surely the most effective way to achieve these ends will be by granting a just and fair peace which will actually meet Germany's real economic need and afford her a better standard of life. All men are susceptible to justice, fair play and love.

Furthermore, whatever form of international organization is created, Germany must be given her rightful place in it; provided, of course, she adopts a democratic way of life. It took France almost 100 years after the French Revolution to establish a Republic. We should not be discouraged because Germany failed after twelve years.

Above all, we must avoid the mistake of 1918-'19 and really create a new world based upon law, justice and freedom for all. Then, and then only, will liberal Germany, the "other Germany" reassert itself and give us permanent peace in Europe.

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